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Palestinian Affairs

Further Reaction to Al-Aqsa Violence

Retaliation Urged

JN0910164690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1551 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tunis, 9 Oct (INA)—The unified Palestinian leadership of the valiant intifadah in the occupied Arab territories has declared that every Zionist settler soldier [as received] in the land of Palestine is a target that must be liquidated.

In a call addressed to the Palestinian people today, the unified leadership declared that all territories of the state of Palestine are liberated and must be defended until martyrdom. It also declared that every Zionist curfew, regardless of its strictness, and every declaration of a military zone must be violated. It also urged Palestinians completely to refrain from obeying the orders of the occupation army.

The leadership declared comprehensive mourning for one week as of today during which black banners will be raised over rooftops alongside the Palestinian flag. It also declared that all mourning days are days of intense activities during which massive demonstrations will be staged in all areas and all villages, cities, and camps.

The intifadah leadership urged the international community to bear its full responsibilities toward the crimes of the Zionist entity and affirmed that the Zionist crimes will not prevent the Palestinian people from pursuing the objective of liberation and the establishment of their independent state with holy Jerusalem as its capital.

PLO, Other Groups Comment

JN0910114390 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Oct 90 pp 1, 5

[By a JORDAN TIMES staff reporter]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A senior Palestinian official in Amman said that "the consequences of the new massacre in Arab Jerusalem are bound to reverberate throughout the Arab and Islamic worlds, especially those Arab and Islamic countries which have sent troops to join the American-led invasion forces in the Gulf region."

Muhammad Milhim, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said in a statement to the JORDAN TIMES that "the new massacre underlines the importance of linking the Gulf crisis with the Palestine problem as proposed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in his Aug. 12 initiative since the crux of all problems in the Middle East stem from the Palestine issue."

"The new confrontation between the Palestinians and Israeli forces refutes Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens' claim that the uprising was fizzling out," Milhim said. "The new development points to the fact that the intifadah has now entered a new phase of action."

Another PLO Executive Committee member, Bishop Elia Khouri, said that the "crime was committed as the world's eyes are directed towards the Gulf region."

"Israel has seized the opportunity to carry out its atrocities in the occupied Arab lands," Bishop Khouri told the Jordan Times.

"Undaunted by the large presence of Israeli troops Palestinian youths sallied forth to save the holy shrines and to thwart attempts by extremist Jews to achieve their aim," the bishop added. "The Palestinian people are determined to pursue the struggle for freedom and for defending their holy land regardless of the oppression and the tremendous challenges they are facing," he said.

Petra quoted a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) as condemning the massacre in Jerusalem and demanding popular and official response to Israel's actions.

"Action is needed urgently to stop the Zionists from benefiting from the current world situation resulting from the Gulf crisis to deal a serious blow to the intifadah," the spokesman said.

Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), who is in Algeria, called on the United Nations to impose sanctions on Israel and to send U.N. forces to provide protection to the Palestinian people. He called on the Security Council to pass a new resolution calling for the termination of Israel's occupation of Arab territories through an international peace conference. [passage omitted]

Protection of Holy Places Sought

LD0910084490 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The PLO has addressed an appeal to the Arab and Islamic nation in which it called on all Muslims to face up to the changes and violations taking place in respect of the Islamic landmarks and the acts of killing, terror, and persecution being committed against the Muslims.

The PLO called on the leaders of the Islamic countries to immediately work for holding a UN Security Council meeting to ensure protection for the Islamic sanctities and put an end to the massacre of Muslims in the courtyard of the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem.

In a statement issued yesterday, the PLO said the time has come for Muslims in all world countries. Israel does not seek the domination and occupation of the land of Palestine alone but also seeks changing the Islamic features, eliminating the heritage, and destroying the sanctities. Yesterday's massacre clearly reflects all that. The massacre stemmed from an attempt to lay the cornerstone for the so-called third temple, which the Jews insist exists under the Al-Aqsa mosque.

The PLO statement called on the United Nations and the Security Council to work with full force to face up to the situation and to send international forces to protect the holy places and the Palestinian people, which are being exposed to the threat of death and annihilation.

Bassam Abu-Sharif, the adviser of the Palestinian president, Yasir 'Arafat called on King Hassan II of Morocco in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee to convene a meeting of this committee.

He also held the UN Security Council fully responsible for implementing its resolutions concerning the Palestine question. He asked why the U.S. President George Bush showed so much enthusiasm for the implementation of the Council's resolutions on the Gulf while the Council resolution concerning Palestine has remained without implementation for 23 years.

Bassam abu-Sharif called for the adoption of practical measures in respect of the Palestine question akin to those taken regarding the Gulf crisis. He reiterated the Palestinian attitude that calls for the implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions on the Middle East.

Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat yesterday addressed a verbal message to French President Francois Mitterrand in which he called on France to actively secure the adoption of a UN Security Council resolution for the protection of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Qaddumi Criticizes U.S. 'Double Standard' in Region

JN0710174490 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The emergency meeting of the UN Security Council, which was called for by the Republic of Yemen, began at the UN headquarters last night to discuss the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territories. [passage omitted]

Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, briefed the Council on the overall history of the Palestine question. Addressing the UN Security Council, he stressed that the UN Security Council has not been able to protect Palestinian citizens from persecution by Israeli authorities, due to Israel's refusal to respond to the UN Security Council's orders through constant use of the U.S. veto whenever the Palestine question is discussed.

Faruq Qaddumi accused the United States of adopting a double standard in the region regarding the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions. He expressed the hope that the UN Security Council resolutions would be implemented. [passage omitted]

Arab Front on Alert To Strike at U.S. Interests

JN0810104690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Beirut, 8 Oct (INA)—The Lebanon command of the Arab Liberation Front [ALF] has warned the U.S. Administration and its allies against any reckless act or adventure aimed at any Iraqi civilian aircraft. In a press statement here today, a spokesman for the command affirmed that the ALF will react to such acts quickly, immediately, and firmly against American planes and interests in the Arab homeland and throughout the world on the basis of reciprocity. The spokesman added that we warn the U.S. Administration, and President Bush personally, of the danger of embarking on any such act because the confrontation will be waged throughout the world. Washington will be responsible for the heavy losses in this confrontation.

The ALF spokesman added that our revolutionaries and fighters are on the alert to confront any possible aggression and are ready to strike with an iron fist at all aggression attempts.

Concluding the press statement, the ALF spokesman called on the American people to shoulder their responsibilities in these delicate circumstances, to take the necessary measures and means to prevent the escalation of the aggression and tension, and to prevent their administration from embarking on any reckless adventure for which the Bush administration will be responsible.

Islamic Jihad Spokesman on Intifadah, Gulf

JN0610163890 Amman AL-LIWA' in Arabic 3 Oct 90 p 5

[Interview with Fathi Ibrahim, "official spokesman" for the "Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine" conducted in "an Arab capital"; date not given]

[Text] [AL-LIWA'] Would you enlighten me about the "Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine?" Where does it stand among the intellectual and political forces in Palestine?

[Ibrahim] The Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine is an attempt at providing an answer to the current Palestinian question. Its intellectual beginnings flourished among a group of intellectuals made up of Palestinian Muslim youths who were pursuing their studies in Egypt in the mid-seventies. The paradoxical problem that faced these youths is that there was at the time a secular national movement speaking about and working for the liberation of Palestine. However, this trend excluded Islam and sometimes fought it, viewing it as a divisive force that fragmented the anti-colonial camp, as was made clear by the literature of the secularist organizations. At the other end, there was the Islamic trend, whose advocates adhered to Islam but failed to show any feelings for the special nature and centrality of the

Palestine question, which they said should be addressed once a propitious climate for jihad and liberation had been created.

This is the paradox that faced us in the mid-seventies, when we were exploring the Koranic, historical, and realistic dimensions of the Palestine question. This prompted us to uphold our strategic slogan: The Palestine question is the central issue of the Islamic Movement/Islamic nation. This meant that jihad had to be initiated then and without delay, hesitation, or postponement. Thus, the paradox has been resolved by espousing Islam as the path for jihad to liberate Palestine. The Islamic Jihad Movement does not consist of mere combat groups, as some think, or as numerous questions addressed to us imply. In addition to all this and probably before this, this movement embraces an ideological perspective that clearly and unequivocally presents its own understanding of Islam, Islamic history, and the evolution of history. This movement also has its own thinking on how the world and mundane issues evolve. Beginning with the "AL-MUKHTAR AL-ISLAMI" [THE ISLAMIC DIGEST] magazine issued in Cairo 1979, including the "ISLAMIC VANGUARDS" [AL-TALI'AH AL-ISLAMIYAH], and ending with "ISLAM AND PALESTINE" [AL-ISLAM WA FILASTIN], not to mention scores of books, publications, and pamphlets issued by the movement, the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine made effective contributions toward the enhancement of contemporary Islamic action. It has continued to make similar contributions in this regard. This is to be added to the jihad practices it has been waging against the nation's central enemy.

Hence, the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine is a source of an inexhaustible intellectual contribution in the Islamic arena in general and the Palestinian sphere in particular. Despite its short lifetime, it is now an active and effective political force in Palestine.

[AL-LIWA'] What is the relationship between the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine on the one hand and the PLO, the Muslim Brotherhood, and Hamas on the other? What are the points of agreement and disagreement that you have with these organizations?

[Ibrahim] When we began our activities in Palestine in the early eighties, we clearly stated that there is a major conflict with the Zionist enemy that poses a multifaceted challenge to the nation. At the time, we also said that this enemy can be uprooted only by force in a multidimensional, all-out battle. As for the other Palestinian forces with which we have intellectual and political differences, our intellectual and political dialogue with them will continue in order to resolve these differences in an atmosphere of objective criticism and away from clashes and violence. Within this framework, our position on the PLO changed. Islam, jihad, and Palestine were the three beacons which guided our moves within the Jihad movement. The PLO might have worked to vindicate some of these three causes. However, what has happened over the past few years, particularly the political concessions the PLO has given for free, has gradually widened the gap between us. This has rendered impossible any convergence of views with the current PLO approach. As for the relationship with Hamas, I would like to affirm that the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine has injected new blood and new spirit into the Islamic movement. It is a revival of the Islamic movement. Furthermore, it seeks to improve on what this Islamic movement has accomplished. It might have differences with this or that Islamic organization, just as the sincere Muslims had their own differences at all times. However, we are convinced that what brings us together as Muslims exceeds that which separates us. We have always extended our hands toward the brothers within Hamas to effect cooperation, coordination, and unity. The intifadah/revolution has actually brought us closer to one another. We hope that this will be embodied soon in a joint Islamic position that would gladden the hearts of believers and anger their enemies, polytheists and infidels alike.

[AL-LIWA'] Some parties indicate that there are organizational links between your movement and the Fatah movement, and that Fatah supports and backs you.

[Ibrahim] I am sorry to say that those who say so do not live in this world. This is, if they have no ill intentions. Believe me, had the matter been so, the Islamic Jihad Movement would not have been established in the first place. In fact, had we imagined ourselves a new figure to be added to other factions, we would not have burdened ourselves with the establishment our movement. We are an Islamic Palestinian movement that is independent on the intellectual, political, and organizational levels. As for the question of support and backing, I can say that we are the only Palestinian movement that did not receive from the PLO or Fatah any support or help throughout our march. On the contrary, we have been surrounded with plots.

[AL-LIWA'] But what is the story of the Islamic Jihad detachments?

[Ibrahim] The Islamic Jihad detachments are not a faction per se, but a label agreed upon between our movement and other brothers as a framework for our military action in an attempt to absorb the largest number of mujahidin. It was part of the agreement not to talk about the Islamic jihad detachments as a specific organization. Likewise, no funds are allowed to be raised in the name of the detachments. Among the brothers who cooperated with us within the jihad detachments were brother martyrs Abu-Hasan Qasim and Hamdi al-Tamimi. After their martyrdom in February 1988, some confusion and, perhaps, retreat occurred in the project of the Islamic Jihad detachments. However, we did not issue military communiques signed by the detachments in the past two years. This made the enemy refer to the detachments as Fatah, because some other brothers were and still are in connection with Fatah.

[AL-LIWA'] How many jihad movements are there now in Palestine? Are these movements breakaways or originally different jihad movements?

[Ibrahim] Despite the presence of small and marginal groups based on a concept or stemming from an organization, in occupied Palestine there is only one Islamic Jihad Movement which presented a vision and a course which cannot be divided. As for the question of how many jihad movements and breakaways there are, this is a transient phenomenon and not the actual nature of the jihad movement, which is considered the most harmonious movement on the intellectual, political, and organizational level. For example, a considerable number of the leaders and cadres of the Islamic Jihad Movement have been deported, headed by His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Awdah, the spiritual guide of the movement. All other deported leaders and cadres belong to one Islamic Jihad Movement and are engaged in jihad outside the occupied homeland within one organizational framework. So, where are these dissensions you are talking about?

We must also not ignore the role of various hostile forces and apparatuses which attempt to dilute the term Islamic jihad which worries and chases them. These fraternal and hostile forces and apparatuses are prepared for this conspiracy. However, God and our movement and mujahidin will expose them.

[AL-LIWA'] What is your movement's relationship with Shaykh As'ad Bayyud al-Tamimi [leader of the Islamic Jihad Movement-Bayt al-Maqdis]?

[Ibrahim] His Eminence Shaykh al-Tamimi is a Muslim scholar whom our movement respects.

[AL-LIWA'] What is your relationship with Iran, Syria, and Hizballah?

[Ibrahim] The Iranian revolution has given an example of resisting and revolutionary Islam. It affirmed Islam's ability to influence effective political action and lead the masses. Imam Khomeyni gave the lives of Iranians and other Muslims a new meaning in a world controlled by material and corrupt values.

This has affected us like most Muslims in the world. However, although our movement views the Islamic revolution as an ally and friend to Muslims in confronting infidelity and arrogance, our movement is completely independent and assesses the Iranian position on the basis of the following:

1. The Iranian position on and commitment to Islam as a life system and a practice as well as its stand on Islamic unity within a framework that goes beyond the national and sectarian dimensions.

2. The stand on the Palestine question.

The Iranian position on these two issues defines our position on and relations with Iran. As for Hizballah, its military activities against the Zionist enemy left a good impression inside occupied Palestine. In fact, Hizballah's martyrdom operations have been the dream of every Palestinian youth. We take pride in the friendship with Hizballah and its jihad. We also take pride in friendship with any militant Islamic movement.

As for the Arab regime [Syria], we have no official relations with any of its departments.

[AL-LIWA'] You are accused of becoming Shi'ite. Is this correct?

[Ibrahim] There was a clamor and regrettable attempt to divert the people's attention from our jihad as well as to reject us, reject the distinguished and central position of Palestine, and reject the need for jihad now. It was a conspiracy. Our position and opinion on converting into Shiism is identical to that of the Sunni Muslim scholars and leaders.

[AL-LIWA'] What is your position on the Gulf crisis?

[Ibrahim] Since the first days of the crisis, we affirmed that it is an internal Arab and Islamic problem, and that any foreign interference is a suspect one. Therefore, this Western Atlantic invasion is no more than a new Crusade led by America to affirm its hegemony over this region as well as over the world. American also aims to control the oil resources and wealth, as well as to safeguard the Zionist entity and support this entity to terminate our people, our cause, and blessed intifadah. The invasion also aims at besieging and confronting the Islamic awakening. Hence, we announced our rejection and confontation of this invasion. We rejected all slogans and titles of this invasion. We called on the Arab and Islamic masses and all faithful mujahidin and revolutionaries to confront the invasion forces and explode the ground beneath their feet so that they will return home disappointed or will be defeated in the desert. The Iraqi-Kuwaiti problem can be solved through the will of the Kuwaiti and Iraqi people supported by a unified Arab and Islamic position that rejects the foreign interference and calls for the withdrawal of the foreign forces immediately.

[AL-LIWA'] Three years after the intifadah, where does it stand now? And what is the effect of the Gulf crisis on the intifadah?

[Ibrahim] Some short-sighted people believe that the intifadah has retreated since the beginning of the Gulf crisis. The Gulf crisis has strongly attracted the attention of the world, particularly the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland. These politicized people know that anything that takes place in the region is reflected on them in the first place because they are the owners of the most serious and most sensitive issue, which is the cause and result at the same time.

Therefore, in the first three or four weeks of the Gulf crisis the Palestinian people were in a state of expectation. But, the violent [intifadah] confrontations resumed. This blessed intifadah has become a natural

part of the people's lives; it cannot be removed from their lives. It has become a way of life. The people join the intifadah every day, just as workers go to their factories and students go to class. It is an immense moral strength in our lives that cannot be extinguished.

The intifadah, the revolution, can liberate al-Aqsa mosque neither today nor tomorrow as long as it is alone, unsupported, isolated, besieged. It receives only crumbs from those who want to cover their scandals in the gambling halls and stock markets. The intifadah is a creative and ingenious event. However, it is a factor in an equation that has not changed since World War I and since the Balfour Declaration. And the path is to change the balance of power through the jihad of the nation. Through the intifadah, we have put our feet on the right path. However, it is a difficult and hard stage in a long struggle and jihad that will only end when our dawn appears and the Islam banners wave over al-Aqsa mosque and throughout Bayt al-Maqdis [Jerusalem].

The Gulf crisis has exposed the reality of many faces. And what is being said—that we have lost the support of public opinion or Arab support—is a deception. God has saved us from this deadly support. This international and official Arab support was only an attempt to liquidate our cause through American-Zionist solutions that are now being exposed to storms.

'Arafat Sees International Consensus on Linkage

JN0810090390 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat has praised His Majesty King Husayn's blessed efforts to find an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis. He said his talks with his majesty centered on means to work out a practical and realistic solution, given that such a solution is the only possible solution that would save the region and avert an all-out war.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman last night, 'Arafat affirmed that an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis must take into consideration the rights and interests of all parties, the interests of pan-Arab security, and the future of our Arab nation. He said: As Palestinians and Arabs, it is not reasonable for us to accept the presence of foreign forces on Arab land. He indicated that there is an international consensus on the need to establish a link between the Gulf and the Palestine question, the Lebanon problem, and the Golan. He referred in this regard to French President Francois Mitterrand's recent initiative, the U.S.-Soviet statement, U.S. President George Bush's recent speech, the Italian position, and what Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's envoy carried during his recent tour of the region.

He said that for the first time all these moves linked the Gulf crisis to the Palestine question. 'Arafat praised the efforts of some good Arabs, whom he described as the advocates of the Arab solution, whose sole concern is to spare the Arab region this grave situation and the disaster that would not only affect this region, but would be comprehensive and its effects destructive, and there would be no winner.

Egypt

Ghali Discusses Arab Initiatives in Gulf Crisis

JN0610192890 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 28 Sep 90 pp 24-25, 65

[Interview with Dr. Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, by Sana' al-Sa'id; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Al-Sa'id] After it has been proven that negotiations between the two sides, Kuwait and Iraq, are futile, why has no chance been given to Arab negotiations to heal the rift between Iraq and Kuwait and to contain the current situation?

[Ghali] We welcome any Arab initiative that would lead to a peaceful settlement of this crisis. In fact, we support such an initiative, and will contribute to its success.

[Al-Sa'id] There have been several Arab initiatives to resolve the current crisis. What is your viewpoint on these initiatives—particularly the initiative proposed by Libya, which is based on a simultaneous withdrawal and on the formation of an Arab force for deployment and supervision?

[Ghali] The situation created by the Gulf crisis necessitates the search for a peaceful solution. Initiatives and ideas in this respect should continue in a manner that is in harmony with the requirements of the crisis. However, the Arab initiatives must be based on the UN Security Council resolutions, and must not conflict with them.

[Al-Sa'id] Some say it is unfair to call for immediate Iraqi withdrawal at a time when we are not calling on Israel to do the same thing, despite the fact that it was the first to violate international legitimacy.

[Ghali] We must separate the two issues. Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait. This withdrawal will in itself be a precedence by which we will be able to call on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories in implementation of the principle of the nonpermissibility of the acquistion of others' land by force, which is the same principle we use to call for the Iraqi forces' withdrawal from Kuwait.

[Al-Sa'id] To what extent can the economic sanctions be effective, especially since they failed in the past with South Africa and Rhodesia?

[Ghali] There are essential differences between the economic embargo that was applied against South Africa and Rhodesia, and the embargo currently imposed against Iraq in terms of the unprecedented unanimity regarding the international position on Iraq.

[Al-Sa'id] Concentrating on threats is not useful, and it conflicts with the psychological structure of the region's states. Based on this, many people believe that Iraq would have retreated, had the world given it a chance to retreat and to save face. What is your opinion?

[Ghali] I believe that the appeal President Husni Mubarak addressed to President Saddam Husayn, in which he asked—through expressions that spring from pan-Arab and religious principles and concepts—to withdraw from Kuwait and to reinstitute its legitimacy, still provides good grounds for the chance you have referred to in your question to redress this situation. This is why I say that we have given Iraq several chances. Some states are still making efforts in this regard. We hope that these efforts will lead to a solution, and that Iraq will respond to the fraternal states' appeals.

[Al-Sa'id] Following the Gulf crisis, can one say that efforts to resolve the Palestine question have come to a standstill? What are the reactions to the growing Jewish immigration to Israel? Does this worry you, especially since the estimated figures have doubled and around one million immigrants are expected to arrive by 1992?

[Ghali] Unquestionably, the Palestine question has suffered a major setback as a result of the Gulf crisis. Besides the fact that the PLO's position conflicts with the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of the others' territories by force, the PLO's stand on Iraq's occupation of Kuwait has brought about many doubts and perils on the principles, and this should not have happened. Respect for international legitimacy, the Arab League charter, and the principles of international law would provide canopies which benefit the Palestinian people's cause in the first place. And, on the same basis, abandoning these canopies will harm the Palestine question. Additionally, security and stability in the Middle East must not be achieved by resolving one crisis and leaving the others unresolved. Comprehensive solutions must be implemented for all hotbeds of tension in the region.

If the PLO puts its full weight behind the broad international current which condemns the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, demands an unconditional immediate withdrawal from Kuwait,; and stresses abidance by the UN Security Council resolutions on the Gulf crisis—this would help expedite the achievement of a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. However, it is noted that in light of the absence of all these factors in the Palestinian position, the chances for convening an international conference to deal with the Palestine question have become slimmer. Now, following the Helsinki summit between Presidents Bush and Gorbachev, it has become very clear that the two superpowers' viewpoints have become identical regarding the solution to international problems, at head of which is the current crisis in the Gulf. This does not mean, however, there are no identical views on the other problems, particularly the Palestine question. Israel, on the other hand, is undoubtedly taking advantage of those developments for its own interest to delay the solution of the Palestine question.

To confirm the loss which the Palestine issue has suffered, we no longer hear about the intifadah in the occupied Arab territories. Furthermore, light is no longer shed, as it should be, on the issue of Soviet Jewish immigration. On the contrary, the Soviet Union and

Israel are strengthening their ties in trade and other fields. Israel has also intensified its oppressive measures against the inhabitants of the occupied territories and its efforts to expel the inhabitants of the security zone in southern Lebanon to settle Soviet Jews there.

In short, the Palestinian leadership's support for the invasion of Kuwait has given the right wing in Israel a valuable justification for the majority of items on its political platform.

On the economic level, there are signs that the Palestinians themselves have had their interests harmed in the occupied Arab territories. Certain facilities, like hospitals, which used to render services to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, have come to a complete standstill because they were run by Kuwaiti funds. [passage omitted]

Terrorists Held in Cairo Admit Ba'th Link

PM05101103890 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 30 Sep 90 pp 1-2

[Report by Wajdi Zayn-al-Din: "Iraqi Ba'th Party Terrorists In Cairo"]

[Text] Security sources have confirmed that seven Palestinians carrying Jordanian passports were arrested while trying to distribute leaflets in the 'Ayn Shams area of Cairo. The leaflets incite hatred against the Egyptian regime and urge people to support Iraq's position and to attack the Gulf leaders.

Security sources confirmed that the Palestinians entered the country after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The State Security Investigation authorities have obtained grave news about the terrorist scheme, which targets Arab capitals including Cairo.

The three Palestinians and two Iraqis arrested recently have made exciting and serious confessions. The terrorist group emphasized that it was working for the Iraqi Ba'th Party and revealed the existence of an Iraqi-Palestinian scheme to undermine security and assassinate politicians in Arab states. The terrorists also emphasized that the scheme is led by George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and that Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was involved in planning the scheme. The terrorists also emphasized that the scenario for the terrorist scheme was drawn up in Amman recently.

Authoritative security sources have emphasized that the Egyptian Interior Ministry has raised its alert to the maximum level in order to confront any attempt to undermine security and prevent terrorist elements from infiltrating the country.

The sources quoted the terrorists as saying that they intended to carry out terrorist acts in Cairo, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and some Gulf states. State Security Investigation interrogations have revealed the terrorist group's intention to assassinate Egyptian journalists and politicians because of their opposition to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. AL-WAFD was the first newspaper to publish the details of the terrorists' arrest a week ago. AL-WAFD revealed that they were working for a terrorist group targeting several Arab capitals.

Mubarak, Interior Minister Discuss Terrorism

JN05101443901 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 1 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] The AL-AHRAM reporter has learned that President Husni Mubarak yesterday discussed with Interior Minister Muhammad 'Ala'-al-Halim Musa security measures that various police and security units have taken to confront the threats reported by news agencies that Iraqi authorities are planning to carry out terrorist and sabotage operations inside Arab countries that have not supported the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and that Iraqi authorities have sought the help of well-known terrorists such as Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and others to carry out these terrorist operations.

The minister presented to the president the plans that the security units are implementing to protect Egypt's borders and secure its outlets against any attempts at infiltration by terrorists in a manner that will neither obstruct the flow of arrivals in Egypt nor undermine the speedy completion of their arrival formalities.

Ghali Discusses Rwanda Situation with OAU Head

NC0510183090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1657 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (MENA)—Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has discussed with OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmad Salim the developments in Rwanda, in light of reports on the outbreak of fighting in that country. During the meeting, Dr. Ghali agreed with the OAU secretary general on the need to continue contacts to find a way to contain and handle the crisis there.

In a statement after the meeting, Dr. Ghali said he is closely following the situation in Rwanda.

Dr. Ghali held several consultations with the African foreign ministers on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly meetings.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks to General People's Congress

LD0710212790 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1804 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the General People's Congress second extraordinary session in Misratah—live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. Brothers, we are pleased this evening to meet in this place and on this day, 7 October. When we say October we recall 1911, and the day the Italians were expelled in 1970 immediately after the revolution.

It is fortuitous that the meeting of this new General People's Congress [GPC], which is being held to mark Vengeance Day, is taking place in Misratah. This city has a record of honor in our history, in our jihad against the Italian invasion of 1911, which afflicted our country on the same date [7 October], and was expelled from our country after the revolution also on 7 October. [applause]

We greet this fort of jihad and resistance, Misratah which, as I said, is a record of pride for its inhabitants, for all of us, and for the struggle of the Arab homeland against the invaders. [applause] Misratah has lost its dearest sons and paid an enormous price without hesitation in the battle against that barbarous invasion. It has also given birth to Ramadan al-Suwayhali and Sa'dun al-Suwayhali [applause], who are the pride of its history and generations of struggle, as well as to hundreds of thousands whose names we will not mention but who are registered in the Center for the Study of the Jihad of Libyans Against the Italians and in the colonialist documentation centers in Italy. They are also remembered by Misratah and by their families.

The heroes whom we recall at the forefront of this epic would certainly not have been heroes had the masses not fought with them and the people not made sacrifices and answered their call. Thus we are always proud of the history of this city and its struggle and jihad for the sake of the freedom of our Arab homeland. [passage omitted]

We should be alert that imperialism can come at any moment because we have not filled the vacuum. The essence of the matter is one of a vacuum, and a vacuum means the total favorable conditions for imperialism.

We have not filled the vacuum and consequently anyone who draws into their shell within their regional limits, even if they are rich and big and well-fed and feel safe, would be deceiving themselves. All this can disappear in one moment because its survival cannot be guaranteed. No Arab state, not even an African one, can guarantee its own survival. [passage omitted]

We must not deceive ourselves by saying: We have oil, we have a flag, we have a national anthem, so we are free men. There are no foreigners. We have expelled the Italians and the Americans and the British. No, no. Imperialism might return when it finds you weak.

We have obtained a secret plan, whose author was sentenced to 90 years imprisonment in the United States.

For the United States to sentence a 60-year-old citizen to 90 years imprisonment is not unusual or an act of democracy. Here we say he is an old man and so his sentence should not be too long. Give him 10 years. 'Umar al-Mukhtar [Libyan prerevolutionary hero in the struggle against the Italians] was 70. He was hanged. They did not say that he was an old man. That was barbarism.

The United States leaked a plan to Libya in the 1970s and consequently they sentenced him to 90 years'imprisonment. He must stay in prison for 90 years. [passage omitted] They sentence one who is 70 years old to 100 years imprisonment. They do not have any feelings or a sense of responsibility. They are devoid of these things. They have missiles and aircraft and things which compensate for this, but they are barbarians and savages. This is their civilization. We are sorry to have to live together with them on this planet. [passage omitted]

I believe the Western Hemisphere is an extremely dangerous hemisphere to humanity and to civilization. They have set up a bridgehead in Palestine. Israeli society is an extension of them. You have seen this society's bestiality. We have not been dealing with civilized people at all, or with logical people. [passage omitted]

How can the United States say that Libya should not make airplanes which run on fuel and abandon its offensive means and not make any chemical weapons? All right. How about the United States itself? The United States can make intercontinental missiles, aircraft which can be refueled in mid-air, and not only chemical bombs but also nuclear ones. Have we stopped them? No. Why then should we be treated in the same way? No, they say we are not the same. You do not understand. You are a terrorist. There is no logic at all for any understanding. There is only one thing you can do which is block any hole through which the monster can enter. Those monsters. [passage omitted]

[Excerpts] The human race is a dangerous race. The ones who have strength do not have mercy on the other creatures. [passage omitted]

From now on work should start on the establishment of Arab unity, irrespective of any other consideration. I know that there are Arab countries that have recognized Israel and others that are about to. All this should not prevent us from establishing Arab unity, and if it is established immediately, this is better. If there are sacrifices and problems, we accept them. But the result will cover all our losses. I know that there is the problem of currency and that this country is rich and the other is poor, that is one has a large population [as heard]. If we start looking at these matters and make these calculations, colonialism will declare war on you. The reality that exists between the ocean and the Gulf [the Arab world] is a farce, as though its people were children. This is a very backward Arab mentality and look at the results. I say: Let us close our eyes and embark on building Arab unity at any price. Libyans should be at the forefront of those in North Africa who welcome it.

Your turn will come if the United States and its alliance in the Gulf triumphs. They will move to the Mediterranean, to Libya. Thus, strength should be built and the foundation of strength is unity. We can impose unity on the hesitant. I believe that unity among Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, and Syria should be established immediately. I have met the progressive and revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland several times. The latest meeting was in Sirte last week, and we decided that beginning 1 January 1991 demonstrations and marches all over the Arab homeland should start calling for unity until unity is achieved. [applause]

We in turn should be ready on 1 January 1991 to start the marches and demonstrations demanding the removal of borders between Arab countries and the establishment of Arab unity—like German unity. We should follow the example of the Germans and in the aftermath of German unity the Arabs should reconsider the borders that separate them, which are weaker than the strong Berlin wall which was demolished. [passage omitted]

The frightening plan I mentioned, which was handed over to us by the man who today is serving 90 years in jail in the United States, said—this happened quite a few years before the Kuwaiti question—that the United States will land in the Gulf. It will take the Gulf and Iraq. And afterward, it will take North Africa—from Algeria to Libya. In the third stage the Israelis will expand from Egypt to Syria via Jordan. He said that the Sa'ud family will be replaced.

The truth is that at the time, this sort of talk seemed like fiction. But because he revealed this plan and this secret, they jailed him for 90 years. When they sentenced him to 90 years in prison the entire world knew the story. We began to say that this fictitious plan seems to contain some truth. Otherwise why jail him for this long period?

I talked with President Husni Mubarak after we met at the conference. I told him there is a serious plan the United States passed on to us. This was what he [the American] told us. Mubarak said to me: This is impossible. Is it conceiveable that the United States would enter the Gulf or in Saudi Arabia? This is impossible. When they landed in Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, I told him it appeared that the plan was true. Yesterday we were saying this.

He said to me: Quite right. We did not think the United States would land in Saudi Arabia. Events made them land.

I said to him: This means that at the second stage we would expect them to land in north Africa. And we should expect the third stage in which the Israelis would expand and build greater Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile.

And the Sa'ud family—I told them, I said to them [words indistinct] you will be replaced. Replaced by whom? I do not know. Someone says the Hashemite family and another says someone else. And actually there are signs today. King Husayn called himself the sharif of Mecca—Sharif Husayn—the sharif of Mecca. What does it mean? It is the land of his forefathers. Hejaz—Saudis, how did they enter and take Hejaz and expel the Hashemites to Transjordan?

As for Jordan, they say that Jordan is the Palestinians' country, which means they want to expel the Palestinians to Jordan. Dangerous things are expected to take place in the Arab region. How could we have played a game which has led us to this level in the situation? I do not know how this happened. No one yet understands, but the coming days might uncover the truth for us.

However, even now we are unable to understand how matters reached this level. We were told that there was a previous plan, but then came the problem of Kuwait, and the United States arrived. How come? We now have two fronts, since the Cairo conference the Arabs have been divided into two fronts. What I can see is that these fronts are not real, and these alliances are not natural. For myself, when I turned left and right I found myself among the ranks of people who were not of my ilk, and I said to them: What brings you to me? This means that these alliances are in fact neither premeditated nor natural.

As far as the problem of Kuwait is concerned, the Arabs have incurred a great loss. We lost the Arab Cooperation Council which brought together Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, and Yemen; and those who cooperated with the Gulf Cooperation Council, perhaps the Arab Maghreb Union, then this exploded.

We were going to hold an Arab summit next month, but this is not possible now. During the summit next month we planned to endorse the draft proposal for an Arab federation, the one that had been put forward by Libya which proposed the conversion of the conference into an Arab federal presidential council; turning Arab prime ministers into an executive council; changing parliaments into a national congress, forming specialist councils on foreign affairs, industry, education, health, and so on. All Arab League, common Arab market and common defense agreements were to be implemented, and the League's Secretariat was to be turned into a permanent secretariat of the Arab federation. The whole Arab homeland was to be turned into a federal state. Inside this federation other developments could take place: mergers—whoever wanted to merge could do so.

All this we have lost in the Kuwait crisis. When will the Arabs hold a summit and when will they endorse the draft proposal for an Arab federation which we presented? This is a regression. This could have been within reach, but we have lost it. We felt that we needed to establish a union after the European union in 1992, but we are now divided into two halves.

The U.S. and Atlantic fleets used to keep a watch from a distance, but now they have landed. We used to doubt that the United States would land on Arab territory, but they have now landed, and they have landed safely. No one resisted them except snakes and scorpions. According to news agencies, they were the only ones to resist. No one else resisted them. They said: That's it, we

thought that when we landed [words indistinct] would come to us, but nothing came. They though the Arabs [words indistinct] their doomsday, but their doomsday did not come—a few demonstrations, and some of the demonstrations were said to have been organized by governments, and that was it.

We can not rely on serpents and scorpions in the Arab desert to resist forces. They are present there now. They are probing the situation. They think they can stay if they want. However, they might not stay after all. Well it is their problem. We said, O brothers how can you bring in the United States? How can we otherwise calm King Fahd, they replied.

King Fahd said: I saw with my eyes how the Iraqi tanks were heading toward Saudi Arabia. Do you want them to occupy my country the following day? No. I cannot allow such a fate to befall my country. He said: You, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said yourself that you would ally yourself with the devil to defend your country. And I am allying myself with the devil. You may consider the United States as a devil and that is what I am allying myself with.

What can I say to him? He said: Look who would be arriving first the next day, you to defend me—or Iraq. The latter will arrive before you. I called for the United States because they were ready. I asked if the United States was coming to defend the Saudis. He said no. They might even replace me. That was the way he put it. He said, however, the United States is coming to defend the oil. And that is why their response was quick to come to defend this sensitive and vital area.

I asked: When will they be leaving? He said when Iraq leaves Kuwait. I asked our brothers in Syria and Egypt how can you send forces to stand by the side of United States forces? This means that you would be fighting the Iraqi soldiers with Syrian, U.S., and Egyptian forces side by side. They said no. We have another explanation. What is your explanation then? I asked.

'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam was with me yesterday. Safwat al-Sharif [Egyptian information minister] was with me today. I have been having daily telephone conversations with them as if I lived in Cairo. I have sent Mustafa al-Kharrubi once or twice to them. They said if we had not sent Egyptian and Syrian soldiers, our brothers in the Gulf and in those small countries would have always felt that their protection would only be insured by foreigners, and that Arabs would not come to their help. This was one of their explanations.

The most important explanation, however, was this: If we had not gone there, the Israeli Army would have gone there alongside the United States Army. However, the involvement of Syria, Egypt, and Morocco in Saudi Arabia made it unlikely that they would invite the Israeli Army to the region because the Syrian Army and the Israeli Army would not stand side by side. They said our intervention in Saudi Arabia has prevented the involvement of the Israeli Army. This was their explanation.

What does all this mean. Does it mean that Saudi Arabia would have called for the help of the Israeli Army had it not been for you when you managed to restrain it and send your forces. I asked: Can anyone confirm this? They said no. Only Saudi Arabia and the United States have the answer.

What I did was to exert effort and try to convince the world through messages to foreign countries, to the UN Security Council, and the UN Security Council permanent members that the United States is not the opponent of the Arabs. So why should it get involved in this matter? Kuwait is a UN member. A country which has been lost to the United Nations. The latter should look for it and the United States [as heard]. It is not a state in the United States. It is a member of the United Nations and not the United States. Therefore it is the United Nation's responsibility to look for it.

However, after a while they made a move. They convened the UN Security Council and said those are UN forces. Anyone can send forces. It is the UN forces which are carrying out the blockade of Iraq. They made some sort of a response. It was, however, a fabricated one. They wanted to uphold the status quo. Anyway they are talking in the name of the United Nations and any measures taken against Iraq they said are under UN auspices.

We told them: Brothers, what happpened to you? You invaded Panama. They said: What, did we annex Panama to the United States? We launched an attack against it, we took Noriega, a drug dealer—and I do not know what—we put him on trial, and we told the Panamanian people: You are free. Organize elections. And they have organized elections.

We told them: Good, and what about Grenada? They said: What, did we annex Grenada to the United States? We invaded it, we toppled the Marxist government and we left Grenada alone.

We told them: And the Israelis? They said: What about the Israelis? They took a part of Syria and a part of Lebanon, a part from Jordan, a part of Egypt. They did not take a whole state. They took border areas, the land bordering them.

And they told us: And you, what have you done? You have taken over a state. Why should Kuwait disappear? It is a member of the United Nations. Iraq did not launch a raid and put Al-Sabah on trial; nor did it raid and punish Kuwait over oil pricing. It also did not ask the Kuwaiti people to hold a referendum on whether it was part of Iraq or not.

They said: Why should a UN member state disappear? You have heard the French president saying: Under what article can one put this in international law? A UN member state disappearing overnight. We cannot allow that, they said.

The Arabs told me: If such a law prevails, then every small Arab state will fear a big Arab state and call foreigners for help. Then we would find in every small Arab state a foreign base for a superpower to intimidate the neighboring Arab state. This would mean Tunisia bringing foreign forces against Libya and Algeria. Mauritania bringing foreign troops out of fear of Algiers or Morocco; The Sahara, if it were to become independent, would call for foreign bases against Algeria, Mauritania, and Morocco; Abu Dhabi would call for forces; Bahrain, Qatar, etc. Lebanon would bring foreign bases against Syria or Jordan.

They told me: If such a law prevails, then every small Arab state will call for help from a foreign force in fear of its Arab neighbor. This is the logic of the brothers who have dispatched forces to the gulf.

They also said to me: Apart from Libya all the others have received bribes. I said: How? They said: One got bribes from Kuwait, the other from Saudi Arabia. I told them: What is the reason behind you being on two fronts? One with Kuwait and the Saudis and the other with Saddam. They said: It is bribes. I said: What bribes? They said: This one has obtained 10 billion, the other 20 billion, the other 15 billion. They have exposed themselves in this manner. I do not want to name those who got 10 billion, and those who got 20. Each according to the size of its population [laughs]

They spoke about bribes. Libya did not take bribes, and therefore its position remains the same: Against the United States, and against Iraq in Kuwait; for Arab unity. [applause]

They said to me: This is regionalist logic. The day before yesterday they said to me: This is regionalist logic. I said: How? They said: Iraq took over Kuwait and said: This is part of Iraq. It did not say: It is an Arab state that we want to unify with us, because it is small and we should become unified. They said to me, Iraq said: No, Kuwait is part of Iraq and the fact that Iraq said Kuwait is part of Iraq is a regionalist nonunionist logic. This is no unification of two states. What would you say to them? Would you say: O Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia, get the United States out. They would say to me: O Mu'ammar, get the Iraqis out. What can you do with them?

This is the situation in which we find ourselves. How did this predicament come about? By chance, by a conspiracy, a scenario, fate and destiny; we do not know how. An impasse in which the nation finds itself? But what we must do is contain this impasse. In my view unity must be declared from Syria to Algeria. We would attract all we could from the other regions so as to contain this deteriorating area.

Why should we do such things? Our brothers in Iraq say: Egypt has recognized Israel. Egypt has had relations with Israel for a long time, and Iraqi has had relations with Egypt. After the recognition of Israel, how can there be [word indistinct] they said. For his part, President Husni Mubarak—you heard him the day before yesterday—saying: If we reveal files, then come and listen: A teacher—I do not know her name—at Harvard University, has been a mediator between the Israelis and the Iraqis from 1980 until 1988, eight years. She said she was ready to meet the news media and make public the mediation she undertook between Iraq and Israel.

Mubarak said: I have 15 cases of mediation between Iraq and the Israelis, and I mention just one of them, and leave the rest. If they reveal more cards, then I will reveal more cards.

It is a scandal for us to go on exposing each other in such a manner. They said: How can it be an Arab-Persian war, and Libya and Syria have turned it into a non Arab-Persian war and a revolutionary war. In Iran there is a revolution and we must not fight it. A revolution against America and against Zionism in Palestine, so we must not fight it.

The Libyan and Syrian stands made the war a non-racial war. It did not make it an Arab-Persian war, a war between Iraq and Iran, but made it a revolutionary war—the revolutionaries on one side and the others on the other side.

They said: How was the war, as far as Iraq was concerned, an Arab-Persian war? How has it become today an Islamic war and a jihad? We were the ones who used to say that Iraq and Iran were Muslim countries and must stand in one rank. You told us: No, Iraq was Arab while Iran was Persian, and there is nothing to link us.

Today the slogan has changed, and the war has become an Islamic war. Until recently, Iraq was fighting Iran and was against Libya. Who stands with Saddam now? They are those whom he was fighting.

Did you not warn him against having relations with the reactionary countries when he had gone far in these relations with them? Now the reactionary countries have become a threat to Iraq. This means Iraq must have been mistaken in its past stand. He must apologize to you Iranians because he was fighting you, you who are his natural allies. [passage omitted]

There is only one solution out of the crisis we find ourselves in: Iraq must leave Kuwait in accordance with the Libyan initiative. Iraq would take the things that are under dispute to compensate it for the losses it suffered as a result of the increase in Kuwaiti oil production. A number of Arab oil countries have undertaken to meet this compensation.

If after Iraq leaves Kuwait, the foreign forces remain, then we have no alternative but to resist them. For then we would have the right to do so. [applause] This would mean an act of imperialism. The Egyptian and Syrian presidents and all have affirmed to me that as soon as Iraq leaves Kuwait, we will be prepared to stand on your side against the foreign forces, and we would never permit them to stay.

The foreigners themselves say to you: Get out, and then we will get out with you, for we are not prepared to live in this area. The Saudis have told me if Iraq leaves we will ask the Americans to leave. We then must ask them to go. [indistinct remarks from audience] Why should we bring them into the area and thus enable them to establish themselves there and begin to bargain with us over our land? We told them: Give him a chance. The Kuwaitis told me: How could your friend—naturally they mean President Saddam, calling him your friend—say in the past that it was an Arab-Persian war, and now he has changed that, and says it is an Islamic war? How did it become an Islamic war when it was an Arab-Persian war before? They also tell me: How can the oil of Iraq be said to belong to the Iraqis and the oil of Kuwait to belong to the Arabs? Iraq's income is similar to that of Kuwait. Iraq's oil production is as great as that of Kuwait. The Arabs asked me: How have Arabs benefited from Iraqi oil? Why do we ask how the Arabs have benefited from the oil in Kuwait?

I said: We must form an Arab military force against Israel. They said: The Israelis [words indistinct] mediation between Iraq and the Israelis. I personally did not believe this.

I said: an Arab military force against the Israelis. They asked: The Israelis? There have been 15 mediations between Iraq and the Israelis. I, of course, did not believe this.

Then the pan-Arabists asked: How can we say pan-Arabism? The Egyptians told me today: Every day we receive three, four, five bodies of Egyptians killed in Iraq, brought in boxes. A total of 1,000 bodies have arrived in the past period. Why this story? Is this true? By God, for this matter, we must contact the brothers in Iraq. Even if they were chicken or sheep I do not believe that we should allow four or five of them to die—an Arab human being in an Arab country.

They asked me: Where is pan-Arabism? Where is Arab unity? How can your friend send us three or four bodies? Who killed them? Accidents? Among themselves? How, people, 1,000 bodies? This is unreasonable! We are freeing Palestine and 1,000 have not died? They told me: Where is pan-Arabism? Has Saddam expelled all the Arabs who were in Iraq?

Indeed, the solution is the Libyan initiative we presented. We continue to stress it, and without it there will be disaster. We should not have allowed the foreigners to arrive in our land, and we should not allow them to remain in it.

If Iraq withdrew from Kuwait and guarantees were given to countries which are afraid, and the foreigners remained, they must be fought. All Arabs agree, and we shall resist them. Egypt says it will be the first one to resist the foreign presence if it continues after Iraq's exit from Kuwait. Nothing is left before us other than to pressure Iraq to leave Kuwait and to pull the carpet from under the feet of those people. But this, following the establishment of German unity yesterday and the planned European unity tomorrow, should not take our minds off establishing Arab unity to fill the vacuum so as to prevent the realization of the U.S. plan, which is the occupation of Iraq, then North Africa; the Israelis would then occupy Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. This you should not forget. We announce it so that the Arabs can learn.

Another plan: They say the world has been divided, and a new world will be created even though our will is not considered. We will be part of this division. They said Russia will create an alliance with Germany and Japan—economic, industrial, etc.—and may become the European power. France will have North and Central Africa, and its task will be to administer the region: Libya and the Arab Maghreb, including Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, and Central Africa. The British will recover their influence in the Southern hemisphere—India, Australia and South Africa—which is why Thatcher's attitude was different from the others concerning South Africa. It was pro-white more than the other Western countries, because Britain will take this region. The United States is given the role of international policemen. In return, who will pay the wages, car, clothes, and allowances of this policeman? They who appointed him policeman.

America is taking the role of policeman. It is safeguarding world peace with its forces, influence, and intelligence, and in return all other states contribute toward financing the task of the policeman. It is becoming apparent, now that they are to be found in the Gulf on account of the Kuwaiti crisis, they actually begin to finance the policeman. Germany and Japan started to pay up; (?I do not know who else will be paying). At least Japan and Germany are known. They have been financing the international expedition.

This means that even we, the Arabs—our partition has already begun without us knowing about it. The Arab Maghreb has become a follower of France. This means that any meeting between France and the Arab Maghreb—or between Western Europe and the Arab Maghreb, to be precise—may be a prelude to this plan which was put to us. This is not an analysis. This is a plan from the lobbies of Europe.

What is this? This is a disgrace. In the First World War they divided us. In the Second World War they divided us. After the end of the cold war, they are dividing us. What are we? Are we a plantation or a herd of sheep. This nation, from the Ocean to the Gulf, must be respected. To hell with Kuwait. Is it right that because of Kuwait we become divided into two fronts, lose the Arab federation project, and lose the entire world and bring in the Americans, bring in the world and have a calamity on our hands?

Kuwait will be included in the Arab unity along with us, and it will be included in the Arab policy and alongside Iraq. When Iraq is strong and we do not allow the foreigners to destroy Iraq, what will Kuwait do? If he had made a raid and

threatened Kuwait and got out of Kuwait, it would have been better. [words indistinct] What is happening? It seems that there is no more reason.

We want to play an important part because our position and everything that Libya does has an influence on the east and the west of the Arab homeland and on the Mediterranean, right up to Europe and the [word indistinct] in the African Continent. Consequently this has an influence in the international arena.

On this occasion, the day of vengeance anniversary, I still say to you: No matter how much we say, the Italians who are present with us today are our friends. In actual fact, they stand alongside Libya in international forums and they oppose the Western blockade which is still being imposed on Libya by the order of America; however, our sons and their sons—vengeance is in their blood, especially when this is not the first time that Italy has attacked us. It slept for 1,000 years and then it came back and attacked us. It went to sleep for 1,000 years and then attacked once again, and went to sleep for another 100 years and attacked for the third time. It went to sleep for 200 years and then attacked us a fourth time. This chain might not become broken except when an aggression against us becomes costly and a loser; only then will they be unable to occupy us. And as long as the links of this chain are repeated, we are compelled to give Italy an account for its colonization in 1911 and the wholesale annihilation of our people and those who have been exiled.

The people they took away in 1940—the one who was 10 years old in 1940 means that he is 60 years or 50 years old now. The one who was 20 or 60 or 70 means that he was still alive. Even if he was dead; if they were alive, it would mean that they would multiply and become 500 or 1,000. Banishment continued right up to 1940. We must not keep quiet about this today. Today, if through a cordial method and through friendship we demand that this matter be settled, and we do so in order to avoid a war between the two countries in the future, even after 100 years from now, and this is in order that we avoid taking revenge and avoid the operation of taking revenge. This is a country we cannot trust, because it is not the first time it attacked us. It means that its generations always repeat the aggression and harbor aggression against us. We expect Italian aggression against us any time in the future, whether after 10, 20, 50, or 100 years. They must come here and remove the land mines they laid, otherwise laying landmines in each other's country would become permissible. So, in that case, we would also go to their country to lay mines, if we can. We do not want it to come to that, people laying mines in Italy or taking revenge on Italy. We do not want it to come to that because we still speak with good intentions. I believe the Italians now appreciate the seriousness of this situation.

We have said on several occasions that we are not denying Italy's friendly stand toward Libya at present. It is the only European state that is not hostile to Libya, which has not surrendered to the U.S. blockade and defends us in the European Community.

However, this does not forgive this crime. Where are those they took away in 1940? This friendly stand cannot make us forget the people they took away in 1940; that was not so long ago; they were taken away only yesterday. If they were taken as children, they would be 50 now. If they were taken as teenagers, they would be 60 or 70. If they were taken as adults, they would be in their 80s or 90s, or they died last year and not so long ago. They died after the revolution. Where did they bury them? They are not their children; they are Libyans they took from their homes.

We cannot ignore the land mines under our feet. The mines are exploding under our feet now. We cannot even say it is a thing of the past. It is happening now. We cannot ignore these things. I said that such a day will eventually come—I mean 7 October, the day of vengence, although in reality we have not taken our real revenge—when we have completed the new people's Jamahiriyah. From today, the revolution which we talked about will start and its leaderships will come from quarters other than those from where the previous leaderships had come. I have defined a number of sections of society which will be responsible for leading the masses in the new fields and in the new Jamahiriyah.

The task of the revolutionary committees is to entrench the new people's authority. For the first time, the trade unions will be in charge of political and management affairs throughout the world. The people's committees which exist today have been elected by the trade unions to implement the resolutions of the people's congresses. We have also entrusted the vocational unions with the task of implementing the resolutions of the people's congresses. Trade union activities worldwide are limited to demonstrations and sit-ins, with claims for higher wages or for participation in management and sharing profits. These demands are not met. Moreover, workers are thrown in jail, drenched by water cannons or asphyxiated by tear gas in the streets of Britain, the U.S., Italy, and South Korea.

Libya is the only country in the entire world where the trade unions are in charge of management and implement the resolutions of the people's congresses and where the members of the trade unions, on top of being members of those unions, are also members of the basic people's congresses, which possess sovereignty and authority.

From now on, work will start with every sector separately. You define its responsibility in the face of other sectors. If you bring along somebody who does not belong to a trade union and elect him as head of a people's committee, at whatever level, we say this should happen only with the agreement of the masses of the trade unions.

When they elect such a person, then the latter becomes one of them, and they all become responsible for the self-management of the sector in question. [passage omitted]

They will be responsible to the people. The people have now set up people's committees for investigation and control. These committees will control the sector in question and see whether or not it carries out the decisions of the peoples' congresses.

This jamahiriyah has a new look, built by trade unions, where power belongs to basic people's congresses to which all citizens, male or female, who have come of age, belong. They must be members of the basic people's congress because it is the one that decides, and the one to implement are the people's committees, elected by trade unions. The power is always in the hands of the masses of the trade unions, as regards the trade unions, and it is in the hands of the people's congresses, as far as the jamahiriyah as a whole is concerned. No one else has power.

Trade union federations have no power. It is the meeting point of the secretaries of unions and their decisions. The general people's congress that is here in front of me has no power. It is the meeting point of the secretaries of people's committees and the secretaries of people's congresses. They bring with them the decisions taken in the congresses and people's committees, only. If they dispute something, then they take it back to the popular masses. They cannot decide over such matters. The only prerogative of the general people's congress is to elect the people's committee here in front of it, within the limits set by the masses for electing this committee.

This is a new mission and a new phase and, God willing, talks will begin with every sector separately. We would like to see the new people's leaderships and sections lead the new masses. I have defined these leaderships and sections in specific areas. However, we are saying that this new coming phase does not allow any laxity, spuriousness, lies, or beating around the bush. Anyone who thinks that they are bringing back any disease or negative aspect of a previous stage should raise their hand and say: I cannot do it. Why? Because they will say: I am sick and I cannot help lying, falsifying things, exaggerating, or being lazy. Anyone who is afflicted with one of these diseases, anyone who loves money, pleasures of life, speculation, has connections, accepts bribes, and loves only his relatives and his region, such a person is sick and there is no place for them. If they repent, there will not be mercy for them.

The most important thing you have done is set up the People's Court. Nobody in the entire world can object to such a court, because it is a court dealing with numerous degrees of litigation and it is not a special court. It is an ordinary and judicial court, and throughout the Jamahiriyah there are offices affiliated to this court. The main thing is that you introduced a law on the origin of wealth and other similar laws which allow anyone—even anonymously, as I told you—to come before the court to say: This person is a liar, a speculator, a person who encourages favoritism, accepts bribes, and is immoral. If somebody is seen somewhere in particular one night, they can be denounced and asked to appear before the court. Nobody can prevent this summons from reaching the People's Court so that the person in question will appear before the People's Court.

Where did you get this wealth? According to the law on illicit gains, anyone who has a post must declare his possessions, starting with his house. When he leaves that post, he must declare his possessions, starting with the house. When he leaves that post, he must declare what he owns and a comparison will be made between his income during that period of time and the possessions he had before and the possessions he now has. [passage omitted]

We sometimes see a stationary bus and its driver standing nearby. When he is asked what the problem is, he says one of the wires has gone. Even if it is his own property, he will be judged for it. Do not say it is state property. State property no longer exists [as heard]. What is state property? Socialism means distributing the country's wealth among its inhabitants. All the buses and the taxis you own and, if you can, you are entitled to own planes and ships. Everything must be owned by individuals who are either in association or on their own. Public property means the rationalization of the national wealth until it becomes productive, and then it is distributed to individuals. If we have land, it will be reclaimed by society. Society will spend money on it and will divide it into farms to distribute to the people.

We build a factory from the state's budget and we may pass its ownership to the people. Those who built farms, agricultural projects, and factories, built and owned by the state—this is the experiment which has collapsed in Eastern Europe. This is not socialism. Socialism never collapses. And those who say revolution relapses: revolution does not relapse. Reaction ends, colonialism ends, but revolution? Revolution is science, progress, building, and liberation. This never suffers from a relapse and does not die. (passage omitted]

When did people rule so as to say democracy suffered a relapse? This is the historic revolution in Libya which has enabled the people to rule. The struggle continues! [applause]

Kuwait

Saddam Appoints Half Brother to Intelligence Post

LD0610203790 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1758 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] London, 6 Oct (SPA)—Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has entrusted Brazan Ibrahim, his half brother on his mother's side, with supervising the general intelligence apparatus in Kuwait, following grave differences inside the military intelligence apparatus in Kuwait over stolen goods, and in particular in the Third Armed Division.

AL-QABAS AL-DAWLI said in its issue today that these differences had reached the extent of armed clashes between two wings: The first led by intelligence Staff Colonel 'Ali Ibrahim Kazim, and the second led by a lieutenant colonel in the same apparatus, Jasim Muhammad Salih.

The paper, quoting private sources, said that the dispute has shaken the rest of the Third Division, which used to be under the command of Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, who was killed in a helicopter accident on the instructions of Saddam himself.

The sources added that Saddam, as usual, went over the head of chief of military intelligence apparatus Sabir al-Duri and asked his half brother on his mother's side, Barazan Ibrahim, to reside in Kuwait and settle the differences between the intelligence apparatuses, in addition to achieving another economic objective: The destruction of Kuwait's economic and commercial environment and the elimination of all other manifestations of commercial life.

The paper pointed out that on his arrival in Kuwait, Barazan issued a decision which granted the military intelligence apparatus the sole right to expropriation, a synonym for robbery, and removed two intelligence officers: 'Ali Ibrahim Kazim and Jasim Muhammad Salih.

Opposition Figure Interviewed on Gulf Crisis

JN0910194790 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1221 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Interview with Kuwaiti Deputy al-Sadiq Ahmad al-Khatib by an unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr. Ahmad al-Khatib: Al-Ta'if will host on the 13th of this month the expanded popular Kuwaiti conference. Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'ad al-Jabir has defined three aims of this conference: Liberation of Kuwait; return of the legitimate government; and building a new homeland. What is the role of the Kuwaiti opposition to realize these aims?

[Al-Khatib] First of all, thanks for the interview. I want to say that this conference is, regrettably, an attempt by some figures of the regime to bypass the constitutional legitimacy that Kuwait has embraced since 1986 by dissolving the National Assembly and obstructing the Constitution. At this difficult stage for the Kuwaiti people, we are in dire need of showing ourselves as a civilized people who believe in and adhere to democracy. This would enhance our international status, and win us the support and respect of all the peoples of the world. What should happen is that all illegitimate and unconstitutional measures adopted since 1986 should be abolished, and the legitimate National Assembly should be asked to carry out its role. Moreover, a strong national unity government should be established to end the existing confusion in tackling all the issues in hand, primarily paying great attention to the situation of our people under occupation to enable them to remain steadfast. We should also remedy the paralysis affecting our media struggle. Ours is a just cause. We have intellectual figures who are well qualified to present our case in a sound manner, instead of presenting it as though it were a family affair. Also, immediate measures should be taken to clear away the apprehension plaguing Kuwaitis concerning their investments outside Kuwait, because of some dubious measures taken by officials at embassies abroad. The problems of the Kuwaitis in the diaspora should also be heeded, and favoritism should end. Instead of being a theatrical event to demonstrate loyalty to the family only, this conference, I believe, should deal with the problems of Kuwaitis.

[Reporter] About this point in particular, Mr. Ahmad al-Sa'dun recently announced the Kuwaiti opposition's loyalty to the al-Sabah ruling family in Kuwait. Does this reflect the opinion of all opposition streams?

[Al-Khatib] The Kuwaiti opposition and all Kuwaitis adhere to the 1962 Constitution. The 1962 Constitution specifies exactly the position of the family, its status, and the prerogatives of the amir. Adherence is to the Constitution, therefore.

[Reporter] Are you going to participate personally in the expanded popular conference in al-Ta'if?

[Al-Khatib] There are intensive contacts under way among the Kuwaiti groups outside concerning this conference. Some say that there could be a possibility to transform this festival into a meeting in which all the important issues that I mentioned a short while ago might be addressed. There will be meetings among these groups to discuss this possibility. Then, we will make up our mind whether to go or not. We are now in the stage of contacts.

[Reporter] That is, in the stage of deliberations?

[Al-Khatib] Yes, the stage of deliberations.

[Reporter] Addressing the UN General Assembly recently, French President Francois Mitterrand suggested the idea of holding free elections in Kuwait after its liberation. What do you think about that?

[Al-Khatib] In fact, it should be known that now there is a legitimate National Assembly, which was established

in 1985. This is the sole legitimate council. When Kuwait is liberated and when we go back to Kuwait, God willing, this council should meet at once and measures should be taken to lead to new elections. This is according to the Kuwaiti Constitution.

[Reporter] There is much talk about the possibility of war in the Gulf despite the intensive diplomatic activity to effect a political settlement. What, in your opinion, are the possibilities of this settlement, and what could be done to implement the Security Council resolution?

[Al-Khatib] I believe that war would be disastrous for our country, Kuwait, and the people inside Kuwait and for the Arab peoples in the region and our issues, because this war would take place in an Arab land and would annihilate an Arab people. We hope that there would be a peaceful solution, and the Security Council resolutions would be strictly implemented within the context of a peaceful activity. We hope that Mitterrand's proposals will be supported by all parties.

[Reporter] Indeed, concerning the peaceful solution, some official Arab sides assert that, up to now the Arab solution has been given short shrift. Do you think there is a possibility of finding an Arab peace initiative to avoid the dangers of war?

[Al-Khatib] I regret to tell you that [word indistinct] Arab governments have lost their credibility and role. These governments should have played the primary role from the first hours to find an Arab solution. However, the Arab governments are now, regrettably, on the peripheries of a major Arab issue. The issue has now been turned over to the Security Council. This time also, regrettably, the Arabs have lost the ability to resolve their problems by themselves. This reflects the Arab inability [words indistinct].

Kurdish Leader on Saddam 'Mean Designs' in Nation

LD0710174690 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Oct (SPA)—An Iraqi opposition leader has exposed the mean designs which the ruling regime in Iraq drew up and implemented in order to annihilate the Kurdish people and destroy the Kurdish areas and empty them of their inhabitants by killing them with chemical weapons.

Jalal Talabani, Kurdistani National Party secretary general, said in a press interview published today that Saddam Husayn is today implementing in Kuwait the same killing and annihilation plans he carried out in Kurdistan. He said that Saddam is now using his army to annihilate Kuwaiti society and empty the State of Kuwait of its original inhabitants. He added that the government of Saddam Husayn has exposed its true face which hates the Arab nation and the world after the aggression on the State of Kuwait.

Talabani pointed out that the Iraqi Army is suffering from a strong turmoil within its ranks since the Iraqi regime's invasion of the State of Kuwait. He added that the turmoil which is brewing within the army of the Iraqi regime heralds the expansion of the opposition within the army and the beginning of the collapse of Saddam's dictatorship. It will mark the beginning of Iraq's salvation and that of the Arab and Islamic areas from the dangers inherent in the criminal dictatorial adventurism of Saddam.

Jalal Talabani exposed the Saddamite policy of extravagance which made the Iraqi people live in a state of material need and feel disgusted because of Saddam's actions. He said that Saddam Husayn is squandering the Iraqi people's money to implement his private wishes and wastes it on his enjoyment, palaces, and aides.

Talabani affirmed that overthrowing Saddam Husayn's regime would mean the salvation of the Kurdish people from his war of annihilation.

Speaking of the Kuwaiti resistance to the treacherous Iraqi invasion Talabani expressed his happiness at the news of the resistance's heroism against the Iraqi invasion and occupation. He wishes the Kuwaiti resistance all success and victory, God willing, in routing the Saddamite aggression. He also hopes the legitimate Kuwaiti regime will return to what it was before 2 August.

Talabani also exposed the disgraceful practices carried out by Saddam Husayn through his embroilment with the Kurdish soldiers in Kuwait in an attempt to make them scapegoats and get rid of them and plant hatred against the Kurdish people in the hearts of the Kuwaitis. He added that the Kurdish soldiers are treating the Kuwaiti people with fraternity and helping them. Furthermore, he said, many Kurdish soldiers are deserting daily in scores.

Defense Minister, French Envoy Discuss Crisis

LD0610170190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1555 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 6 Oct (SPA)—Today Defense Minister of the State of Kuwait Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah received Jean Bresso, ambassador at the French Foreign Ministry. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations, the issues of the region, and problems of common interest.

Oman

Kaifu, Sultan View Possible Military Action

OW0710233290 Tokyo KYODO in English 2305 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Salalah, Oman, Oct. 7 KYODO—Oman's Sultan Qabus, conferring with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki

Kaifu on Sunday, suggested that military intervention may be needed to resolve the Gulf crisis, Japanese officials said.

"I strongly hope that this matter can be peacefully resolved, but if the current situation is prolonged, other means must be considered," Qabus was quoted saying.

Qabus said that Iraq's strategy may be to draw out the standoff in order to make its annexation of neighboring Kuwait a fait accompli.

Kaifu spoke with Qabus at his summer palace in Salalah, coastal town some 130 kilometers east of Yemen border, for 75 minutes after arriving from Saudi Arabia earlier in the day.

Kaifu's two-day visit to this desert Sultanate, strategically located at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz, is his final stop on a five-nation Middle East tour.

The other three countries he visited are Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey.

Qabus said he appreciates Kaifu's visit to the region and considers it a demonstration of Japan's deep interest in the area.

"Even if Japan is geographically distant, it is a close friend," he was quoted as saying.

Kaifu and Qabus condemned Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's use of force to annex Kuwait, and agreed to support U.N. economic sanctions to seek Iraq's withdrawal.

On bilateral relations, Kaifu and Qabus agreed to strengthen technical cooperation.

Qabus said he would like to seriously consider accepting an invitation from Kaifu to visit Japan in the fall of next year or in the following year.

Kaifu is to leave for home on Monday.

Spokesman on Visit

JN1010085690 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who is currently visiting the country, praised the excellent bilateral relations and the efforts being made by the Sultanate to establish peace in the Gulf. This came in a statement made by the official spokesman of the Japanese prime minister at Salalah International Holiday Inn Hotel today on last night's official talks between His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id and Mr. Toshiki Kaifu.

According to the statement, bilateral relations and means to develop and strengthen them, in addition to several other issues of mutual interest, were reviewed. He pointed out that the Japanese prime minister hopes his visit to the Sultanate will lead to more understanding and consultations on the means to promote cooperation between the Sultanate and Japan.

Qatar

Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli 'Heinous Crime'

JN0910161890 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Doha, Oct 9 (GNA)—The State of Qatar has condemned the heinous crime perpetrated by Israel in the court of al-Aqsa Mosque yesterday and resulted in the martyrdom and injury of tens of Palestinian residents by the bullets of the Israeli troops.

"The crime is completely unjustified except by the Israeli thirst for shedding the blood of unarmed civilians and taking away the lives of innocent worshippers," an official Foreign Ministry source said in a statement today.

The official source condemned the Israeli occupation authorities' violation of the sanctity of the al-Aqsa Mosque and perpetration of this crime in a flagrant defiance of the feelings of the Moslem world as well as international conventions, norms and moral values.

The Foreign Ministry source reiterated Qatar's firm stand vis a vis the Palestinian cause and the uprising of the heroic Palestinian people as well as this people's struggle for returning to its homeland and regaining all its legitimate rights.

Nation Reportedly To Expel Palestinian Workers

PM0910160790 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 2 Oct 90 p 1

[Jamal Yunus report: "Qatar To Expel 20,000 Palestinians"]

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have emphasized that a decision has been made to expel 20,000 Palestinians working in Qatari ministries and government organizations. The government has also allocated financial rewards for Palestinians who resign. The Qatari Government has started to take security measures to prevent Palestinian organizations from carrying out retaliatory actions. Saudi Arabia has recently expelled Palestinian, Yemeni, and Jordanian workers.

Saudi Arabia

Officer Reports 'Collapse' of Iraqi Army Morale

LD1010011090 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2240 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Advanced Units of the Front, 9 Oct (SPA)—His Royal Highness Staff Major General Mit'ib Bin-Abdallah Bin-'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy head of the military apparatus of the National Guard, has disclosed that the Iraqi regime has mined the Saudi-Iraqi border to prevent Iraqi army personnel from fleeing.

His royal highness explained in an interview granted to a group of reporters who had visited the advanced units of

the National Guard that large numbers from the Iraqi Army had fled Iraq following the collapse of morale and as a result of the brutal treatment they received. He said, "Had the border not been mined by the Iraqi regime, we would have found the majority of the Iraqi Army outside Iraq." His Royal Highness pointed out that the media had exaggerated the size of the Iraqi Army. He said, "Iraq has an army of about 100,000 qualified and trained military persons, the so-called Republican Guard, and it had been withdrawn to Iraq. As to the remainder of the army, it is a victim of the Iraqi regime, and most of it consists of volunteers." His royal highness went on to say, "We are not concerned with the internal conditions in Iraq, whether it is weak or strong. We have a duty, and we will carry it out, God willing." His Royal Highness stressed that the Saudi forces are highly trained and comprehensively equipped to confront any aggression in which chemical weapons are used. [passage omitted]

King Orders Construction of 'Military City'

LD0610162290 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1505 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Jazan, 6 Oct (SPA)—Instructions have been issued by the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, that a self-sufficient military city be constructed in the Jazan region.

This announcement was made by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz—second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general—during his inspection of the forces in Jazan region this afternoon.

Governor of Eastern Region Visits Troops

LD0910204590 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad Bin Fahd Bin-'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of the eastern region, paid a visit to the frontline positions of the Saudi armed forces and the Arab forces along the front.

His highness made a speech to one of the brigades in which he conveyed the greetings of the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd al-'Aziz, the supreme commander of the armed forces, and his royal highness the crown prince, and his royal highness the second deputy prime minister and his deputy.

His highness voiced his pride in the officers and men of the armed forces and his appreciation for the honorable tasks they are carrying out in defense of their country, noting that the task of the armed forces receives deep appreciation from all the Saudi people.

His highness said: What you are doing is not regarded as strange by the sons of this country. He added: The position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is strong, honorable, and just, based on right—which makes one psychologically prepared to defend his country and to champion the cause of right.

He stressed that honorable attitudes are attitudes to which the kingdom is committed in peace and war.

His highness the governor of the eastern region also visited the Syrian Arab forces and was welcomed by the commander of the Syrian forces and by senior officers. Addressing the Syrian forces, his highness conveyed to them the greetings of the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd al-'Aziz, and his royal highness the crown prince. He praised Saudi-Syrian relations and their strength. He addressed the Syrian forces: Your presence here confirms the true Arab stands of Syria and it projects the agreement of views and the constant coordination between the kingdom of Syria. His highness added: We Arabs are brothers and our fate is one. The best proof of this is to see our Syrian brothers together with their Saudi brothers in the defense of the kingdom.

For his part, the commander of the Syrian forces said that the Syrian people harbors great affection, esteem, and respect for the saudi people. He added: The Syrian forces have come to the kingdom in order to defend right. Right is the one that will triumph, God willing.

At another meeting with the officers and men of one of the Saudi brigades, His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad Bin Fahd Bin-'Abd al-'Aziz made a speech in which he conveyed the greetings of the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd al-'Aziz, and his royal highness the crown prince and his deputy. His highness expressed his pride in the role played by the armed forces in defending the homeland and their devotion in discharging this noble duty. He expressed his happiness at being among the officers and men of the armed forces.

His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad Bin Fahd Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz visited the Egyptian al-Sa'iqah forces. He conveyed to them the greetings of the custodian of the two holy mosques and of his royal highness the crown prince and he expressed to them his happiness at meeting them. He pointed out the cohesion, fraternity, and respect that exist between the two fraternal peoples in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On his part, the commander of the Egyptian storm troopers said: We are ready to participate in the defense of the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Egypt and the kingdom are one country.

At the end of the tour, His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad Bin Fahd Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz visited the field hospital in the northern region and he toured its departments. He was accompanied on the tour by Prince Mishari Bin 'Abdallah Bin Musa'id, by the governor of Hafr al-Batin, and by the commander of the northern region.

Nation Accused of Expelling 'Thousands' of Yemenis

LD0910163790 Tehran IRNA in English 1543 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Athens, Oct 9, IRNA—A Yemeni peace activist told IRNA that the Saudi regime is expelling thousands of Yemenis from Saudi Arabia every day because Yemen was against the presence of U.S. forces in the Arab peninsula and Persian Gulf.

Ahmad Jibran, first vice general secretary of the Yemen's Peace and Security Council told IRNA that two days ago Riyadh threw out 70,000 Yemenis and another 30,000 a day earlier.

"They did not allow the Yemenis to take their belongings with them. They are not all workers. They have shops and businesses. Some of them were very rich and even held Saudi nationalities," Jibran, who was in Athens to attend a conference on Persian Gulf, said.

Two million Yemenis were living in Saudi Arabia. "Saudi Arabia without the Yemenis was nothing," he said.

Muslims must form a solidarity against the presence of American and Jewish soldiers in the holy lands, the Yemeni activist underlined.

"Iran is a very big Muslim country. It must stand together with all Muslims against the U.S. interference. Iran is in the leadership of Islamic movement. Iran and the other Arab countries are brothers," he said.

Jibran noted that Saudi-Yemeni relations were worsening every day. "Because we don't agree with the intervention of U.S. forces. By this way they want us to change our idea. But idea cannot be purchased by money."

He explained that the U.S. and Saudi Arabia were not very pleased over the unification of the two Yemens.

"They want to divide us again. Saudi Arabia thinks the danger is coming from Yemen. But we are Muslims and we like peace," he added.

Prince Sultan Delivers Speech at Dinner

LD0610222990 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Speech by Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general of the Armed Forces, at banquet in honor of the Southern Regions Armed Forces on 5 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. God's prayers on the foremost of the messengers and prophet. Brothers and colleagues, officers of the land, air, air defense, and public security forces in this region.

I greet you all with an Islamic greeting and I address you in the name of the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, the custodian of the two holy mosques, and of his faithful crown prince, wishing you all success. [passage omitted]

With utmost agony and pain I say that we now find ourselves as an Arab nation trying to ward off the evil of each other. This is a very bad phenomenon which we should avert by all means. We must not let an irresponsible man who has acquired a renown which he does not deserve and acquired support and esteem in the past which should not have been given to him. [sentence as heard] This is because time has proven that he is not a statesman—and I may even say that his Arabism is questionable. This is because an Arab does not shed the blood of another Arab in whatever form, particularly if that Arab is a neighbor and a brother who did him favors in the past, who always kept away from evil, and who is determined to do good.

The Arab peoples must review their attitude toward every frivolous and hollow-minded leader, and most importantly in terms of its Islamic belief. A Muslim would never do such a thing, for he would first be prevented from doing so by religion and second, by the sense of shame in front of the people. A sense of shame is part of the faith. [passage omitted]

With utmost regret, we now find ourselves and your brothers in the field along the northeastern borders of the Kingdom, standing in full alert jointly with Islamic, sisterly Arab and friendly forces in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions and the general international trend—all that in order to safeguard the sanctity of Islam, and not for the descration of Islam, as they say. Such words are rejected. This is because Islam is more chaste and above such words that are uttered by those who claim to be Muslims. Arabism is loftier then those who believe themselves to be Arabs, and it struggles against the oppressive Arab usurper. [passage omitted]

We all know that you possess sufficient technological power to check the aggressor. But the arms and money you have generously given to the brothers in Iraq to defend their country make us certain that the Iraqis possess enough power to destroy a part of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. Perhaps this is what he [Saddam] wants: to see Arab blood flow in the honorable and chaste Arab land. That is what we have checked. It is sufficient to note what has been done to fraternal Kuwait and our brothers in Kuwait—demolition, rape, killing of innocent people, and the looting of money. Even Israel did not do such a thing, though it is a treacherous and usurping enemy. [passage omitted]

To those Arab brothers who believe that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has contravened the Arab League charter by its action, we say that they themselves were the ones that contravened the Arab League Charter, the Collective Defense Pact, the Islamic Nations' Charter, and the UN Charter, and indeed contravened every good thing. They have stood by the oppressor.

Let us stop all this false talk. We will not pay any attention to such talk. This is because we feel our duty is bigger than this. God almighty has chosen to honor the Saudi Arabian kingdom by placing this holy house in it and the graves and mosque of the prophet and the graves of his companions. He also made it the place for his message, and from where he chose his prophet, so that it may protect the Islamic faith and Islamic sanctities.

We do not blame the Arab peoples, not at all. We say that some of them have no say. But we regret to see those who claim to be Muslims in these Arab countries rise to struggle on the side of the aggressor and support the aggressor. But they must learn that what has befallen Kuwait—if it is to be achieved, but God willing it will not—will befall their countries, too.

If they claim that Kuwait was a part of Iraq, this is not true under any circumstances. If all nations were to ask for [the restoration] of what was a hundred years ago, wars would break out everywhere and at any time. No country in the world has remained as it was a hundred years ago, not at all, except for the Saudi Arabian Kingdom. This is well known in history. There is no difference between one Arab and another. We are proponents of Arab unity, but a unity based on Islamic teachings and law and on right and justice, fairness, equity and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad and on adherence to the holy Koran and the prophet's way.

This is the true unity. It is not the unity of words and oil. It is because of this, that I wanted to tell you frankly and clearly that this is the Saudi military and political stand. We all hope and pray to God almighty to bless his slaves and to vanquish the aggressor and bless Iraq with those who can check this traitor and aggressor so that innocent Arab blood will be spared, so that no baby, woman, or innocent old man are killed.

But Iraq, the people and the government, must shoulder their historic responsibility [words indistinct]. They must realize that their brothers in Kuwait are their brothers and loved ones who helped them and reinforced them. We say to those [Iraqi soldiers] who are now in Kuwait and to the Arab peoples who support Iraq that what built their bodies and bolstered their trade was Kuwait, Kuwait's money, and Kuwait's security. [passage omitted]

I wish to reiterate that the Saudi Army, the Saudi Arabian Armed forces, is growing and flourishing. I hope all of us will reply to every newspaper and every radio and every wailer claiming that Saudi Arabia does not have the ability to check aggression and that it was because of this it sought forces from outside. We reject this. We consider Saudi blood to be precious. If the blood of others is not precious, Saudi blood is very precious. [passage omitted] The way the leadership of the Kingdom acts and the wisdom that prompted its actions are sound and are compatible with Islam and the common interests. [passage omitted]

Cabinet Discusses Talks with Mitterrand, Kaifu

LD0810191690 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, presided over a cabinet meeting held this evening at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah.

Following the meeting, Information Minister Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir made a statement to SPA in which he said: At the beginning of the meeting, the custodian of the two holy mosques acquainted the ministers about the nature of meetings and discussions he has had with the major Kingdom guests during the week, starting with French President Francois Mitterrand. The King described him as one of the prominent leaders of the European continent and the world at large because of the efforts he exerts. The King said he deserves thanks for the establishment of peace in the region and also because of his sound judgment and the depth of his vision in dealing with the issues facing the world.

King Fahd expressed his satisfaction with the talks he had with President Mitterrand, stressing the depth of contacts between the two friendly countries. He noted the identity of Saudi and French views in regard to continuing the political options in compliance with the resolutions of the Arab summit, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the UN Security Council, as well as other Arab and European resolutions, which all provide for Iraq's withdrawal from the State of Kuwait and the return of its legitimate government led by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

With regard to the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, the information minister said that there were identical views on matters of common interest between the Kingdom and Japan, particularly in regard to the events in the Arab Gulf. The custodian of the two holy mosques, may God grant him support, expressed the Kingdom's gratitude to the Japanese Government and people for their support on the road to the establishment of peace and for the efforts exerted by Japan to alleviate the burden of the countries that suffer from the Iraqi aggression on fraternal Kuwait. [passage omitted]

The information minister said that the custodian of the two holy mosques reiterated his praise for the stands of the friends and brothers who support right and help, using all resources at their disposal, to repel the treacherous Iraqi aggression on the State of Kuwait, and help to bolster the Saudi defense capabilities against the Iraqi hoards stationed on the borders of the Kingdom. He expressed his support for all the facts contained in the speech delivered by President Husni Mubarak with regard to the Arab Gulf crisis.

The information minister added that, afterward, the cabinet discussed a number of local matters. [passage omitted]

Spanish Minister, Crown Prince Meet Officials

JN0710105590 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Dubai, Oct 6 (GNA)—UAE [United Arab Emirates] Defence Minister Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Rashid Al

Maktum received here today Spanish Defence Minister Narcis Serra y Serra who is currently visiting the UAE.

Shaykh Muhammad reviewed with his Spanish counterpart a number of important military topics of common interest and the two exchanged views on the current Gulf situation after the August 2 Iraqi invaion of Kuwait.

Spanish Ambassador Aurelio Perez Giralda, a number of senior officers and the delegation accompanying the Spanish minister, were present.

Meet With President

JN0710105790 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 6 (GNA)—UAE [United Arab Emirates] President Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a message from King of Spain Juan Carlos dealing with current developments in the region resulting from the continuous Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

The message was delivered by Spain's Crown Prince Felipe de Borbon accompanied by Defence Minister Narcis Serra y Serra during their reception by President Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan here today.

Present was Abu Dhabi Crown Prince and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan.

Minister Pledges Assistance

JN0610195790 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Oct (WAKH)—Spanish Defense Minister Narcis Serra y Serra has stressed that his country will join the international community, represented by the United Nations, in fulfilling its duty if military action is required to restore legitimacy and stability to the Gulf.

At a press conference here today, the Spanish defense minister, who is currently visiting the United Arab Emirates [UAE], hailed his country's relationship with the UAE. He said his talks with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Zayid Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi's heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, and UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Rashid Al Maktum, were successful. He also said the Spanish crown prince's visit to the UAE has achieved its objectives within the framework of the friendship between the two countries.

Prince Departs

JN0710152190 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 7 Oct (WAKH)—Spanish Crown Prince Felipe de Borbon left Abu Dhabi this morning following a three-day visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. [passage omitted]

Netherlands Defense Minister Meets Counterpart

JN0510160390 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1440 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Dubayy, 3 Oct (WAKH)—Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Rashid al-Maktum, defense minister of the United Arab Emirates, received here today Netherlands Defense Minister Relus Ter Beek and the accompanying delegation currently visiting the United Arab Emirates.

Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Rashid al-Maktum discussed with his Netherlands counterpart the current military situation in light of the international move aimed at containing the Gulf crisis and finding the appropriate solution which safeguards peace, security, and stability in the region.

Departs After Talks

JN0610154590 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Netherlands Defense Minister Relus Ter Beek and his delegation left the country this morning after a visit to the United Arab Emirates lasting four days.

To see him off at Dubayy International Airport were Brigadier Shaykh Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Maktum, under secretary of the Defense Ministry, several ranking officers, as well as the Netherlands ambassador to the country.

Yemen

Spokesman Condemns 'Criminal, Deliberate Incident'

JN1010123490 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following: The Republic of Yemen is following with deep concern the reports on the ugly massacre which was committed by the Zionist enemy against our Palestinian people at the Jerusalem holy mosque yesterday as a premeditated escalation to terrorize the Palestinian people.

In strongly condemning this ugly massacre, the Republic of Yemen urges the international community, foremost of which are the permanent Security Council member states, to hasten to put an end to these Zionist crimes and protect the Palestinian people from being annihilated by Israel, which ignores all the international laws and norms.

In condemning this criminal action, the Republic of Yemen appeals to the Arab and Islamic states to take joint action to put an end to these criminal practices, which will negatively affect the big powers' interests that are based on their relations with the Arab and Islamic states.

President, Officials Comment on Al-Aqsa Incident

Saddam Address

JN0910130790 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn addressed "to Arabs and Muslims" on the 8 October Temple Mount incidents; read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Yesterday, in the very heart of Bayt al-Maqdis [Jerusalem], the Zionist occupiers perpetrated a crime which is unlike other crimes, a crime which brought tears not only to the eyes but also to the very hearts of all the zealous Arabs and all honorable men. The crime was perpetrated against our people—brothers, sisters, and sons, the sons of beloved Palestine.

This crime, which is subject to the will of God, accentuates the depth of the tragedy in which the Palestinian people are living. It demonstrates the deep grudges which dwell in the hearts of those scoundrels whose arrogance is filling their heads with vanity, the Zionist occupiers. This crime brings up question marks which cover the length and breadth of those Western officials, casting doubt on their allegations and fake slogans about democracy and human rights. Double standards and contradictions between words and deeds and between one deed and another are laid bare.

What the Western media and radios will say and write will be like throwing dust into the eyes and will not be in support of right. Nothing will suffice us, the Arabs, and nothing except action will heal the hearts that bled for their beloved in Palestine. The quick, clear, and specific action is the one and only thing that will heal our wounded hearts. It is the action aimed at removing the occupiers from the homes and shrines of the Arabs.

No words or denunciations will heal the wounds of sad Jerusalem. The thing that can heal its wounds is the action that will break its shackles and release it. The sons of Palestine have been the pioneers of struggle and Jihad who led the ranks along this path in terms of awareness, faith, and sacrifice. Words and deeds must be compared with what the Arabs in occupied Palestine want or do. There can be no other yardstick to compare the words and deeds of Arabs and foreigners.

To the Zionists we say: Your crime yesterday, and all your other crimes, will not keep you away from the brink of the abyss to which you are driving yourselves. They will only bring you closer to it. This is because crime hardens the murderous hearts and the hard hearts lose God's mercy. Those who lose God's mercy will have the hearts of the faithful harden against them and will land in the abyss. You have no inkling of the abyss that is awaiting you.

The streams of blood which you are increasing day after day will converge in a deep sea that will eventually swallow up all the evildoers. Only those who are really lucky will escape this sea and these will not be from among your evildoers.

Blood will not enable you to retain the land of Palestine and Arab holy places. It is better for you to go, leaving our lands and holy places before it becomes too late for you. And do not be tempted by the weapons you are collecting—and you are siezing all opportunities and investing on your common crimes with the U.S. and Western administrations to ask for more. You must remember that all the weapons you are accumulating will go with the wind and will not stand fast in the face of justice.

Yesterday, and during the meeting of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, I stressed to my colleagues what I have said earlier about the advanced weapons of which the Americans are boasting and which they have brought to the region, believing that they can use them to conquer the will of the Iraqis, and consequently, the will of the Arabs at this stage. I told them that these weapons are man-made, and, therefore, man is cleverer and more able than them. On this basis, these weapons, once manufactured, become less creative than their creators and than the brains of other people. And because the Iraqis are clever, that their and the Arabs' intelligence is as deep as their culture, and that for them to be creative and achieve, God willing, all that they want, they only need to invoke their deep-rooted cultural humanitarian stock, so we must not be preoccupied with the acquisition of weapons and equipment as effective in their abstract scientific and technical qualities as the weapons possessed by our enemies. We basically need to weaken or separate the effectiveness of our enemies' weapons and equipment. Thus, we can pull from under their feet the cover of the well they are standing on, and they will fall into the well's dark bottom without realizing their dreams.

I also urged them to use their minds to the best of their ability so that they can counter the complicated weapons and equipment by simple means, using the examples given by God Almighty on how his prophets faced tyranny. "Now draw thy hand close to thy side, it shall come forth white and shining without harm or strain as another sign," God told Moses. And when Pharaoh brought the magicians which he collected from all over the world under his control to test our Lord Moses, God blessed him, God ordered Moses to throw down his simple rod to swallow up, as a giant snake, all the snakes brought by those great magicians. "God said: Throw it, O Moses, he threw it, and behold, it was a snake active in motion. God said: Seize it and fear not. We shall return it at once to its former condition." "Throw that which is in thy right hand: Quickly will it swallow up that which they have faked. What they have faked is but a magician's trick, and the magician thrives not, no matter where he goes." [Koranic verses]

And when the battle of Badr between the gathering of the faithful Muslims and the gathering of the infidels intensified, God's messenger Muhammad, may God's peace and blessings be on him, threw a handful of dust in the

air toward the enemies, repeating his known prayers invoking God to grant the Muslims victory against the enemies. God responded, and the gathering of infidels was defeated. God said: "When thou threwest a handful of dust it was not thy act, but God's." [Koranic verse]

Thus, to make the weapons of the Zionists and the Americans ineffective we only need, God willing, to throw sand in their eyes, blinding them. For an elephant to leave the forest as a small creature, or a rejected animal, it only needs some sand to enter its nose, ear, or eye.

The Palestinian believers and necessity made them remember this. Thus, they confronted you not with weapons and military hardware that are superior to your weapons and hardware in accordance with conventional yarsdsticks. They confronted you with stones which no power on earth can deprive those who are determined to use them. Stones exist everywhere, and are always effective, thanks to the arms of the faithful, God willing. Perhaps our kinfolk in Palestine remembered the stones of baked clay with which God showered Abrah'a's army when his invading army spoliated the sacred land of Mecca 15 centuries ago. They used the stones they have on hand to confront the occupation army.

On the margin of our aforementioned meeting in the general command and after we were briefed about the inventions of the creative men which will place the U.S. weapons and hardware in a terrible dilemma if they are tempted to use them against great Iraq, at that meeting, the minister of Industry and Military Industrialization whispered in my ear what he has already told me before that the stones [Al-Hijarah] have become, God willing, capable of proceeding toward their targets hundreds of kilometers away from the place from where they are launched. It is the stones [Al-Hijarah], the new missile, which the Iraqis have invented with the help of God, and which can reach the targets of evil when the time of judgment comes from any place on Iraq territory. How many of these there are on Iraqi territory. I have shouted and continue to shout: Allahu Akbar. These are the stones baked with clay, God willing.

Zionists, you should always keep in mind the divine saying and that of the wise men which states that the more lethal are your weapons, the more arrogant you become and the more sins you commit. Those who commit many sins will always be in an abyss. The sins of the Croesus of Kuwait and his aides became heavy when his coffers became full of unlawful funds. He thus fell into an abyss after God had struck him to the ground.

When we decide to destroy a population, we first send a definite order to those among them who are given the good things of this life and yet transgress; so that the word is proved true against them; it is then that we destroy them utterly. [koranic verse] You have no other choice but to leave the Palestinian soil and the Arabs' holy places. There is also no other choice for the armies of America and its collaborators but to leave the land where the sacred places of the Arabs and the Muslim are in Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia]. Leave our land and depart from it, O despots. There is no other choice. Otherwise, you will suffer the consequences.

Greetings to the valiant people of Palestine. Greetings to the families of the martyrs whom God has honored in Paradise. God is great.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn

[Dated] 20 Rabi' al-Awwal 1411 Hegirah, corresponding to 9 October 1990.

Speech to UN Security Council

JN0910213690 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Iraq's deputy UN representative delivered a speech at the Security Council, which today resumed its discussions on the massacre perpetrated by the Zionist occupation forces in the Jerusalem holy mosque. The following is the text of the speech:

The massacre perpetrated by the Zionist occupation forces in the Jerusalem holy mosque is a link in the series of the crimes perpetrated by the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people throughout half a century. It is also another link in the Zionist attempts to Judaize Arab Jerusalem occupied by Israel in 1967. It then annexed Jerusalem and claimed that it is its eternal capital.

Since then, Israel has been continuing its aggressive acts against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territory. This is not strange, because it knows full well that the Security Council will not take any measures to impose sanctions on it or to deter it from continuing its aggressive policies. This is because the United States, as one of the permanent members of the Council, uses the veto to prevent the Council from adopting any measure to curb Israel or to impose on it the sanctions provided by the Seventh Chapter of the UN Charter.

Iraq has always said that the main reasons behind the absence of peace and security in the Middle East are the Zionist aggressive, expansionist policies, Jewish immigration to settle in the region, and depriving the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state in Palestine.

The international community represented by the UN General Assembly recognizes these facts and has been calling—since 1947—for the return of the Palestinian refugees to their lands and for granting them their national rights. The international community's condition was that the Palestinian refugees should return to their lands. However, all these resolutions remained mere ink on paper, because the Security Council did not take the necessary measures to implement these resolutions, and in fact, it did not even take the necessary measures to implement the Security Council resolutions on the Palestine question, Holy Jerusalem, and the

Israeli aggressions because of the U.S. stance, which—sometimes—was supported by its Western allies to protect Israel and enable it achieve its expansionist dreams and establish the so-called Greater Israel, which the Zionists claim extends from the Nile to the Euphrates.

The United States and its allies, which call for the application of international legitimacy and the implementation of Security Council resolutions, adopted within hours or days the compulsory measures to implement the seventh chapter of the UN Charter and mobilize military forces in the region, as we recently witnessed in the unprecedented UN measures against Iraq. Meanwhile, the world is witnessing Israel's continued crimes, aggression after another, occupation of lands, and annexing them by force, thus violating the UN Charter and Security Council resolutions for many decades. And the United States neither spoke about international legitimacy nor cited the seventh chapter; it prevented the Security Council from carrying out its most basic duties and responsibilities toward this aggressor.

Furthermore, the United States has supplied the aggressive Zionist entity with material and military capabilities and the political protection to enable it to implement its expansionist policies at the expense of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation, and to weaken the Arab countries, fragment them, and establish petty states along sectarian and religious lines.

The American and Western policies and stances reveal the hypocrisy and double-standards based on racial segregation and Western and imperialist interests in the region, and ignorance of the simplest concepts of the international legitimacy and human rights, of which they claim to be defenders and advocates. The best example of this, confirming the false American and Western allegations and stances, is the brutal campaign launched by Western circles to allow Soviet Jews' immigration to occupied Palestine and their silence, at the same time, on the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland and Israel's rejection of their right to repatriation.

The United States, which is the advocate of peace and the defender of human rights, refuses to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Iraq reiterates its call to study seriously the initiative announced by Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic, on 12 August 1990. We announced this in detail in the speech delivered on behalf of Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz at the UN General Assembly to implement the same criteria and principles in tackling regional issues, particularly the Palestine question, which has been presented at the United Nations for approximately 50 years. Tackling this issue represents the way to achieve security and stability in the region on the basis of justice and international legitimacy and UN resolutions.

National Assembly Statement

JN0910212390 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Statement issued by the National Assembly on 9 October—read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:.

O sons of our great people, O masses of the proud Arab nation. O free ones everywhere: Once again, the racist Zionists prove their criminal tendency and their terrorist, bloody nature and expose the scope of the liquidation scheme they are implementing against the Arab nation in general and against the Palestinian Arab people in particular in order to threaten Arab Palestine—land, history, civilization, language, and existence. They have crowned the sinful series of physical annihilation that they have been implementing since their usurpation of Arab Palestine in 1948 against the Palestinian Arab people by committing another sanguinary massacre, which has claimed 36 Palestinian lives, in addition to the wounding of over 1,000 others. It took place when the Zionist forces of repression and terrorism opened the fire of treachery and wickedness on Palestinian citizens near the Jerusalem holy mosque.

The representatives of the people in Iraq strongly condemn this terrorist, brutal crime and condemn its perpetrators and those who cover it up and take part in it, such as the U.S. Administration, which voices human rights slogans and claims to be defending international legitimacy and UN resolutions for its continued aggression against states and peoples, its invasion of the land of Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia] and the Arabian Gulf waters, and its unjust blockade on our heroic Iraqi people. We affirm that this bloody crime will not go unpunished and that the Palestinian Arab people's blood spilt by the Zionist killers will not be in vain. No, every drop of this chaste blood will turn into a fighting sword, a resounding shout, and a strong will that reinforces the Palestinian and national Arab struggle for the Arab nation's demands and objectives, especially the liberation of Palestine.

On behalf of the people, the Iraqi National Assembly reiterates complete solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative, in order to liberate their homeland and establish their free independent state throughout their national soil. The Assembly calls on the United Nations and the UN Security Council to work seriously to implement their resolutions and recommendations regarding the Palestinian people and the Palestine question.

At this crucial stage when the U.S. Administration is waging the most serious battle of defiance against the entire Arab people, the representatives of the Iraqi people at the National Assembly urge the United Nations and the entire world to work seriously and comprehensively to confront the imperialist evil will and to ward off the danger of a

violent confrontation in the region. This should be through action to force all foreign troops to leave the Arab land and waters and to discuss all problems of the region in accordance with the noble contents of the comprehensive peace initiative announced by President Saddam Husayn on 12 August in order to achieve a comprehensive, durable, and just peace.

This horrendous massacre reaffirms to the entire world the reality of the daily, serious violations of the rights of Palestinian citizens at the hands of the Zionist murderous and terrorist mercenaries. At the same time, the massacre deals a strong slap to the faces of the betrayers of the Arab nation who allowed themselves to host foreign and Zionist troops alongside their forces of failure against Iraq and the Arab nation, in the forefront of whom stand the ruler of Egypt and the betrayer of the two holy mosques.

If freedom can only be achieved by pure blood, heavy sacrifices, and true confrontation of the enemies of freedom and life, the Iraqi people—the vanguards of struggle—are leading the armies of strugglers for the Arabs and their independence and victory. As the epic of Arab victories and scientific and cultural awakening began in Iraq, the march of freedom is also proceeding from Iraq to bring to the Arabs and humanity a unique experience in creativity, steadfastness, capability, and victory.

Immortality for the righteous martyrs who fell by the Zionist treacherous bullets and glory for the Arab nation in its awakening, willpower, steadfastness, and vitality. Let the will of pan-Arab struggle firmly to defeat evil and to maintain the Arabism of Palestine and our Arab nation's sovereignty, dignity, and rights. Forward we proceed.

[Signed] The Iraqi National Assembly, 9 October 1990

Protests Called For 9 Oct

JN0910112790 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0943 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Statement issued by "the committee supervising the demonstrations" to be held in Iraqi towns and villages on 9 October]

[Text] O great Iraqi people: Yesterday, the criminal Zionists, the lackeys and allies of U.S. imperialism, committed an outrageous crime against our kinfolk, the Arabs of Palestine, in holy Jerusalem. By their crime, the Zionists have revealed their mean, criminal nature.

As an affirmation by our great Iraqi people that Palestine and its people are in our hearts and consciences, and in fulfillment of our principles and out of appreciation of our heroic Palestinian people's support for the Iraqi people despite their difficult conditions—for the Palestinians have always held the Iraqi flag high alongside the Palestinian flag in all of their demonstrations and activities as an expression of their noble, pan-Arab sentiments of solidarity with the Iraqi people against the concentrations of tyranny, now that the Iraqis have regained their usurped rights by liberating the Province of Kuwait and smashing with their powerful fist on the day of the call the throne of spies and plotters—we say; out of fulfillment of our principles, and out of appreciation for the heroic Palestinian people's stand, the people of Iraq are called on to express their profound solidarity with our people in Palestine and denunciation of the hideous crime. So, everyone—men, women, old people, youths, and children—should come out in great public demonstrations at 1700 today in all towns and villages to tell imperialism and Zionism that we, the Arabs, are together in one trench against imperialism and Zionism and with our people in Palestine. The battle is one from the ocean to the gulf; from Marrakech, Enneb, Nouakschott, to Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and until the city of cities, al-Basrah, and al-Nida' [al-Ahmad] in southern Iraq on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

The multitudes taking part in these great demonstrations should observe a 3-minute standstill at the time of the evening call for prayer to read the first Sura of the Koran [al-Fatihah] and to pray for the repose of the souls of our martyrs in the occupied territory.

God is great and may the criminal Zionists and their collaborators in the hideout of U.S. imperialism be damned.

[Signed] The Committee supervising the demonstrations.

[Dated] Baghdad, 20 Rabi' al-Awwal 1411 Hegira, corresponding to 9 October 1990.

'Millions' Demonstrate

JN0910182890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad and the Governorates, 9 Oct (INA)—From the remotest Zakho mountains to the sea, Iraqis this evening unleashed their anger in the greatest and largest popular demonstrations staged in Iraq in solidarity with the steadfast people of Palestine and out of loyalty to the principles and generous arms that have raised the flag of Iraq high in the sky along with the flag of Palestine throughout occupied Palestine.

At 1700 today—in a mammoth response to the call of solidarity and loyalty—millions of Iraq's children, youth, women, and elderly—roared in the name of God in the sky and His law on the earth, renewing decisive Arab solidarity behind President Saddam Husayn against the despot's buildup in the Arab territory.

When the call for evening prayers came out from Iraq's minarets, a grave silence characterized the millions of angry Iraqis who stood in their places in solemn preparation to recite Al-Fatiha [the first chapter of the Koran], to perform the prayers for the souls of the Arab nation's martyrs in the occupied territory, and to ask Almighty God to surround them with His grace.

Millions of Iraqis voiced their strong and determined support for our steadfast people in occupied Palestine

who are facing only with the chests of their sons and stones the Zionist forces and settlers, who are equipped with all weapons of destruction. The millions affirmed that the stones [Al-Hijarah] that have bled the Zionists in occupied Palestine—and which today have become a new Iraqi missile—will be the stones of baked clay with which God showered Abrah's army when his invading army desecrated the land of Holy Mecca.

Millions of Iraqis, together with hundreds of Arabs and Muslims throughout the world, shouted as al-mujahid President Saddam Husayn shouted: Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar [God is great]. These are the stones baked with clay, God willing.

Paper Warns Against Outcome of Military Action

JN0510110590 Baghdad INA in English 1135 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, Oct. 4, INA—AL-JUMHURIYAH daily for today has warned Bush and the chorus of hypocrites pouncing upon leftovers of the table of American policy against consequences of carrying out any military action against Iraq.

A daily article today has further said that Iraq is not frightened by their hostile schemes and they will not be able to budge Iraq a handbreadth of what it is determined to do and the Bush and others of Iraq's enemies should be certain that their defeat will be at the hands of the Iraqis and Arabs if they decided the aggression and implemented it.

Paper Says Bush UN Speech Excludes Israel

JN0810163390 Baghdad INA in English 1120 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, Oct. 8, INA—THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER said here today that in a recent speech the United Nations General Assembly, U.S. President George Bush said he wished to see chemical weapons eliminated. Apparently, Mr. Bush was referring to chemical weapons in one part of the Middle East, Iraq, purposefully forgetting that his call should have been addressed to Israel, the party that has not only chemical weapons but also the more destructive nuclear arms.

Mr. Bush [is] careful not to annoy his Israeli friends who have defied international norms when they refused to open their nuclear facilities at Dimona for inspection by specialised bodies. Israel is not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Israel is believed to have a stockpile of more than 100 atomic bombs. However, the U.S. and other Western powers have not called upon Israeli aggressors to destroy their nuclear weapons which have heightened tension in the Middle East region.

The Western media tried to reverse the situation by picturing Iraq as the warmonger who wants to burn half of Israel with chemical weapons. The Western media deliberately delete from their reports that Iraq has warned that it would retaliate against Israel only if the latter attacked Iraq with nuclear weapons.

Iraq has also said that it would hit Israel if it (Iraq) were attacked by imperialist forces stationed in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region. Iraq has developed binary chemical weapons to be used as a deterrent against any aggression by enemies of the Arab nation like the United States and Israel. The world has in fact not forgotten that the Americans launched the most barbaric attacks with chemical weapons and agents like Agent Orange against the Vietnamese people. Similarly, the Israelis used the internationally-prohibited napalm bombs against the Arabs in 1967 war.

It is sheer distortion of facts on the part of the United States and its imperialist allies whose double-standard policy has turned the victim, Iraq, into an aggressor and Israel, the source of aggression in the Middle East, into a target of threats by Iraq and the Arabs.

Such unjust and prejudiced behaviour by the U.S. and the Western world comes from people with outmoded colonialist values who persist in following arrogant, aggressive and double-standard behaviour towards Iraq and the Arab nation.

'Thousands' of Mujahidin in Military Training

PM0910101790 London AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI in Arabic 4 Oct 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Badr Corps Ready To Topple Saddam"—formerly Kuwait AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI]

[Excerpt] Damascus, KUNA—A spokesman for Iraqi opposition party the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution has said that several thousands of Iraqi mujahidin from the Council's Badr Corps have conducted a three-day military maneuver using live ammunition and various types of weapons.

He added that the objective of the maneuver is to enable these forces to play their true role in ridding the Iraqi people of Saddam Husayn.

In a statement distributed here yesterday he said that Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, leader of the Supreme Council, will deliver a political speech at the end of this week to a rally of 15,000 fighters from the Badr forces. [passage omitted]

Premier Blasts Japan for Following U.S. in Gulf

OW0610150890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1443 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, Oct. 6 KYODO—Iraqi First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan on Saturday criticized Japan for joining economic sanctions against Iraq and helping the multinational forces stationed in Saudi Arabia in response to the Persian Gulf crisis.

Ramadan was speaking in a two-hour meeting here with a seven- member delegation from Japan's top opposition Japan Socialist Party [JSP]. The JSP delegation, now on a Middle East tour, is led by Osamu Yatabe, a member of the House of Councillors.

Instead of following the United States in its Gulf policy, Japan should give priority to its own interests and not take offensive actions against Iraq, Ramadan said.

Ramadan also said he proposed shortening the period of repayment on a 10-year yen loan from Japan by one or two years when he met Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in Amman on Thursday but Japan has not made any response.

On the foreign hostages being held by Iraq, Ramadan claimed they are "guests" staying to contribute to peace, adding that they are all from "countries taking part in attacks" on Iraq. They are not hostages, as they can get the things they need, Ramadan was quoted as saying.

The JSP delegation demanded the release of all Japanese and other foreign nationals, many of whom are believed to be held at strategic military and industrial facilities as human shields to deter potential attacks.

In particular, the JSP group called for the release of 43 ailing Japanese among the 141 Japanese believed held hostage. Ramadan only said that he heard the request.

The JSP delegation asked Ramadan to hand a list of the 43 Japanese in need of medical care to President Saddam Husayn and to deliver 73 letters to Japanese hostages from their families.

The JSP delegation also asked Iraq to pull its troops out of Kuwait while insisting at the same time that the United States should withdraw from the Middle East.

The JSP group and Ramadan agreed on the need for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian issue.

Yatabe and three other members of the delegation left for Cairo on Saturday afternoon while three others stayed here to seek a meeting with Husayn.

Refuses To Free Hostages

OW0810050290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, Oct. 8 KYODO—Iraq accused Japan of "hostility" on Sunday for supporting the multinational forces in the Persian Gulf and rejected calls to release Japanese hostages.

First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said Tokyo has shown a hostile stance by joining anti-Iraq economic sanctions and pledging financial support for the multinational forces deployed in the region.

He told a news conference in Baghdad that Iraq has no intention of allowing Japanese nationals still in Kuwait or Iraq to leave.

Ramadan, who met Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in Jordan last Thursday, said the freeing of Japanese hostages, even if they are aged or ailing, is not merely a humanitarian matter but is a political issue.

Whatever Japanese missions may come, as long as the attitude of the Japanese Government does not change, Iraq will not shift its stance toward Japanese hostages, Ramadan said.

Referring to his talks with Kaifu, Ramadan said they had a sufficient exchange of opinions, adding it was significant that they agreed to continue a dialogue.

During the meeting, Kaifu urged Iraq to heed international opinion by withdrawing from Kuwait and releasing all foreign hostages.

In Sunday's meeting with reporters, Ramadan also reiterated Iraq's welcome of a peace plan put forward by France which links an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait with the Palestinian issue and Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said a wide gap remains, however, between the French plan and an Iraqi peace proposal made on August 12.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With PLO Chairman 'Arafat

JN0610210590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] President Yasir 'Arafat.

They exchanged views on the current situation in the Gulf region. They also discussed several issues of common interest. The meeting was attended by the head of the Arab Desk at the Foreign Ministry and the Palestinian ambassador in Baghdad.

Saudi Opposition Leader Declares Support for Iraq

JN0510205090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)—Prince Muhammad Bin-Shams-al-Din al-Fasi, chairman of the World Islamic Union and political leader of the party opposing the regime of the betrayer of the two holy mosques, has reiterated his support for the Iraqi people against all forms of threat to Iraq and the economic siege imposed against it by Western and Zionist circles and forces.

At a news conference today attended by correspondents of Arab and foreign newspapers, news agencies, televisions, and the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, he said: In the name of Saudi youth and all good forces, we stress our pan-Arab support for the Iraqi Arab Muslim people against all threats to its security and all attempts to starve its children, women, and elderly. He also

expressed his strong denunciation of the presence of foreign forces in the holy land and their threat to the Arab nation's security.

He added: We will make every effort to expel these forces and purge our land of the desecration caused to it by the presence of these forces. Prince Muhammad Bin-Shas-al-Din al-Fasi also praised President Saddam Husayn's 12 August peace initiative, stressing that it offers a solid basis for a comprehensive solution to all the problems which the region is suffering from—all the problems, including the issue of the Palestinian Arab people, who are seeking a free and honorable life. He added: President Saddam Husayn's initiative includes real substance that will enable the Palestinian people to enjoy honorable independence and security in their homeland.

Asked about the position of the sons of Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia] on the presence of the U.S. and NATO forces in the Arabian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, he said that they strongly reject this foreign military presence in their holy land as a violation of our Islamic law and the true Islamic religion, and as a source of danger to stability in the region and the safety of our people. He added: This will not solve the region's problems, but will further aggravate the situation in Najd and Hejaz. Our people have frankly announced their objection to any foreign presence in our land. But some officials in the Al Sa'ud regime insist on the presence of these forces, a fact which further aggravates the situation.

He added: The invitation of the U.S. and NATO forces was decided by traitor Fahd, not by the people. This is confirmed by our current support for Iraq's popular and official positions and our denunciation of all forms of foreign presence in our land.

Japanese Doctor To Supply Medicine, Food

JN0510122190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0923 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA)—A Japanese doctor has said the UN Security Council resolution to impose a blockade against Iraq is wrong and inhumane.

In an interview with AL-JUMHURIYAH, Dr. Masanuri Kutu [name as received], member of the Japanese doctors' delegation currently visiting Iraq, said: We will provide medicines and foodstuffs to the Iraqi people because we consider this a humanitarian duty. We also hope that the policy of helping the Iraqi people will continue in spite of the Japanese Government's support for the U.S. stand.

The Japanese doctor called for the evacuation of foreign troops from the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula and said this would guarantee international peace. He stressed the need to resolve international problems through peaceful means.

Shamir on Iraqi Threats, Arab Violence

TA0910163690 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, reacting to the threats issued from Baghdad today [that a newly-developed Iraqi missile would strike Israel as punishment for the incidents on the Temple Mount], said that those statements constitute another threat whose whole purpose is to link the Palestinian problem with a resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis.

[Begin Shamir recording] First of all, Saddam Husayn's intention is clear. He wants to drag us into the maelstrom of the crisis in order to turn the confrontation between Iraq and the rest of the world into a confrontation between Iraq and Israel, [word indistinct] the Arab world, with all of it supporting Iraq and Israel. We have no desire for this, and we will not help him achieve his aims. As for the other claims made by various politicians, I think that they are off target. There is no similarity whatsoever between our problem and the issue of Kuwait and Iraq. [end recording]

The prime minister, who was speaking at the opening of a rabbinical seminar in the settlement of Qarney Shomron, warned Israeli Arabs against participating in violent activities. The policemen were defending themselves against fierce rioting, Shamir said.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1600 GMT on 9 October reports that "Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that Israel would not accept a Security Council decision to send a delegation to the territories, adding that he hoped such a decision would not be made."]

On Rioters

TA0910173590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Excerpt" of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's address at the Qarney Shomron rabbinical seminary on 9 October—recorded]

[Excerpt] The rioters paid a heavy price in human life, but this is precisely the goal of their leaders and activators. They do not value human life, Jewish or Arab, because they foolishly think that blood serves their evil schemes, disturbing the public order and sowing destruction. We will not let them have their way. They will not achieve anything through violence or bloodshed. They will not succeed. We are here and we will remain here, strengthening our presence throughout the country in spite of them. This is our country, this is our land, and no force in the world will alter this eternal fact. [applause] [passage omitted]

On UN Draft Resolution

TA1010064390 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Oct 90 pp 1, 12

[Report by David Makovsky, Jonathan Schachter in New York, and news agencies]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said last night Israel would not welcome a UN Security Council delegation that would examine how to provide international protection to the Palestinian population of East Jerusalem and the territories. Speaking at the dedication of a yeshiva in Qarney Shomron, his statement was in reaction to the draft resolution introduced during the ongoing debate at the Security Council following the Temple Mount violence. [passage omitted]

In Jerusalem, senior Foreign Ministry sources, however, said that Israel would accept a representative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. It did so last June when Jean Claude Aimee came here, after the prime minister rejected a similiar proposal following the Rishon Leziyyon killings of Arab laborers by a young Jewish man.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office would not comment on a compromise proposal being floated at the Security Council, which would have Perez de Cuellar dispatch an envoy, but have him report back to the Security Council.

Israel, the sources said, is opposed to a Security Council delegation, because the council has the authority to take action—to send UN forces to the territories, for example—while the secretary-general is powerless. [passage omitted]

Adviser Says Extremists Must Be Isolated

TA1010063690 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Oct

[Text] Eli'ezer Zafrir, the prime minister's Arab affairs adviser, has demanded that the Israeli Arab leadership be more determined in preventing extremists from acting violently. According to him, the level of bitterness in the Arab settlements within the Green Line must be reduced. To attain this, more effort must be made to solve the infrastructure problems in these settlements. At the same time, the presence of police and law enforcement must be extended to isolate the extremists. The prime minister's adviser views with grave concern the flying of Iraqi flags and expressions of support for Saddam Husayn in the Arab sector, especially when this sector is demanding that gas masks be given to them for protection against a possible Iraqi attack.

Mustafa Abu-Riyah, head of the Sakhnin Local Council, said this morning that the Arab demonstrators on the Temple Mount had thrown stones after tear gas was fired at them. He claimed that they had no intention of hurting those praying on the Western Wall Plaza.

Both men spoke to our correspondents this morning.

Independent Panel To Investigate Temple Mount

TA0910205690 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The police minister this evening stopped the activity of a committee that was appointed by the police commissioner to investigate the incidents that took place yesterday at the Temple Mount. Police Minister Milo approached the prime minister and proposed establishing a new investigatory committee whose members would not be police officers. The minister's official explanation for his actions was the need to set up an independent committee to try to prevent complaints that a police committee was investigating the performance of the police force. In his meeting with the prime minister the police minister also stressed the fact that he had reached his decision in the wake of reports of criticism leveled at the police by security sources regarding the intelligence data forwarded on the impending disturbances and regarding the police deployment at the site.

The prime minister accepted Milo's proposal and a new commission of inquiry will be established within a few days.

Police Angry With Criticism of Performance

TA0910143390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Top police echelons are furious and amazed at the criticism leveled by the defense establishment regarding police readiness on the Temple Mount yesterday. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that senior police officers have said that a large part of the intelligence information that was mentioned never reached the police. Furthermore, the police headquarters doubts that such information existed in the first place. The entire matter was discussed by the team appointed by the police commissioner. Its conclusions will be submitted on Friday prior to the cabinet session on Sunday.

Police Commissioner Ya'aqov Terner says that to the best of his knowledge, the police deployment around the Temple Mount yesterday was acceptable. He says that the police deployment today has so far proved good. He asked the Israeli Arabs not to exceed the normal show of mourning, in order to prevent further bloodshed.

Chief of Staff Commends Police-Army Cooperation

TA0910190190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The chief of staff has commended the cooperation between the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and the police in maintaining order and safety in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The chief of staff today toured the territories and was briefed on the area commands' preparedness and preparations following events in Jerusalem. Our army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that over the past 24 hours, the IDF has beefed up its units in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, and has taken action to prevent disruptions of the public order.

Labor Party Assails Government 'Incompetence'

TA0910205290 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Labor Party this evening asserted that the government's incompetence in security matters had endangered thousands of Jewish worshipers at the Western Wall. The Labor Party demanded an official investigation of all the facts and events by an authorized and independent body that would decide who the instigators were, who carried out the provocation, whether there was prior information, and whether the police were adequately prepared. The Labor Party also demanded that the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee be urgently convened to discuss the incidents. These decisions were made tonight during a meeting of the Labor Party's defense forum. After the meeting, our party affairs correspondent Hanan 'Azran spoke with Knesset Member Yitzhaq Rabin, who is a former defense minister.

[Begin Rabin recording] Israel, facing such hostile mass rioting, has three options. One is to open fire and kill people. The other extreme is to run away, to break contact, to reduce friction. The third option is to rush the rioting mob—after first firing tear gas and rubber bullets—with clubs, and using force; to subdue the rioters and control the demonstration, with beatings if necessary. What I witnessed yesterday at the Temple Mount greatly reminded me of the beginning of the intifadah; of the dilemma we faced then between indiscriminate shooting—while lives were in danger—and rushing people with clubs and beating them during riots and during hot pursuit while they were resisting arrest. I am sorry to say that the politicians or some of the politicians attacked the use of this method, which is the most effective and which limits the number of fatalities. Employing this method, we stopped the mass demonstrations, which were common during the first six months of the intifadah. The number of fatalities as the result of beatings since the beginning of the intifadah is five. That is between 0.5 to 0.75 percent of the total fatalities since the beginning of the intifadah. [end recording]

The Likud retorted by saying that the Labor Party demoralizes those responsible for Israel's security, and added that it is strange that the detractors are headed by former Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, whose responsibility for the three years of the intifadah requires no further elaboration.

Muslim Council Says Government Cause of Riot

TA0910183990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Report by Arye Gus]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The security forces today completed the round of detentions they started yesterday. Those detained include Hamas members such as Shaykh Bassam Jarrar, who was released from prison only a few days ago; journalist Hatim 'Abd-al- Qadir; an

administrator working at al-Maqasid Hospital; Bassam al- Sayih, a notable in his own right but more famous for his father, Shaykh 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Sayih, the head of the Palestine National Council.

The Supreme Muslim Council today published its version of yesterday's events, the gist of which is a serious accusation against Israel. According to the Muslim Council, the causes for the explosion include the Temple Mount Faithful, who they claim wished to take over al-Aqsa Mosque; the encouragement they got from the authorities; the support the prime minister gave, in his speech on the eve of the incident, to the trend of Israeli takeover of Jerusalem; and the rude behavior of the Border Police and police officers.

The Council, like the other bodies operating in the territories, today approached international bodies with a request for help.

International Pressure Result of Jerusalem Riots

TA0910171090 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Oct 90 p A3

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Sources in the top political echelon in Jerusalem have expressed concern that the riots at the Temple Mount may lead to ever-increasing international pressure to resolve the Palestinian problem through an Israeli withdrawal from the territories and a forced arrangement on Jerusalem. The incident at the Temple Mount took place only a short while after the Foreign Ministry complained to U.S. Ambassador to Israel William Brown about the warning the U.S. administration had published, advising its citizens against visiting Jerusalem. The Foreign Ministry was especially disgruntled that Jerusalem was listed among the locations considered to be dangerous, and it pointed out that the United States itself had recently praised the state of calm in the city.

Political sources in Jerusalem yesterday expressed amazement at the timing of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's public announcement on 7 October of the intention to establish a new Jewish neighborhood between Mount Scopus and the Mount of Olives. They asserted that one could not discount the possibility that it was this declaration that set off the riot at the Temple Mount.

The Prime Minister's office yesterday reported that there was no connection between the disturbances and the attempt made by the Temple Mount Faithful to lay a cornerstone for the Temple. Sources in the bureau said that the riots were premeditated and organized by Muslim extremists. Acting on orders from the Foreign Ministry, Israeli ambassadors in the world's capitals will state that the incident was a provocation planned by people without any regard for human life. Israel believes that the entire event was designed to divert attention from the Persian Gulf and back to the territories.

On 15 October, the Cabinet will discuss the incidents on the Temple Mount and receive a briefing from the representatives of the defense establishment. Several ministers have demanded that Faysal al-Husayni be punished to the full extent of the law if it transpires that he figured among the instigators of the riots.

Sources in the Foreign Ministry yesterday criticized Yig'al Karmon, the prime minister's adviser on counterterrorism, who warned Israelis against visiting Egypt because of the danger of terrorist attacks. They said that publishing this warning does not conform with the protests Israel submitted to the United States on a similar issue.

Government Urged To Stop Threatening Iraq

TA0810122690 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 90 p B1

[Commentary by Avraham Schweitzer: "Like a Broken Record"]

[Text] Last week the people of Israel—and several Gentiles who had the time to listen—heard Prime Minister Shamir publicly repeat for the third or fourth time his threats against Iraq if it dares attack Israel. It is possible that among those who heard him, both locals and foreigners, there were some who asked themselves: Does the prime minister think that we are so thickheaded that we need to hear repeated two and three times those remarks that are in fact self-evident? Or could it be that this is not Shamir warning against a light-headed act and its results, but that he cannot sit tight without demonstrating the presence of the common Israeli macho atttude from the national camp in the crisis which, geographically, is taking place beyond the edge of darkness.

Many have praised Israel for maintaining a low profile in the Gulf crisis. To the common folk it sounds like praising someone for doing the natural thing: Who wants to get involved in somebody else's fights; all the more so, when it could get dangerous? Nevertheless, despite the prime minister's favoring his well known pose of "sitting and doing nothing," he probably deserves the praise. He and those like him would love to have a piece of the action in spite of the risks involved. Fortunately, circumstances prevent this. But what is there to prevent them from repeating, like a broken record, their blood-curdling declarations.

Only he who is really deaf, or who does not want to listen, would fail to notice that the Israeli administration is speaking in two voices: On the one hand, it is playing the broken record mentioned above; on the other hand, through its chief of general staff, it announces that there is no real threat of an Iraqi attack against Israel. In fact, the pessimists have no proof other than Saddam's warnings. So, here is a question: If we believe Saddam when he says that he will send the Americans away in shame, how come our leaders are so eager to get into the war (in private conversations, naturally)? And, if the threats against the Americans—who are, in fact, within reach—

are disregarded, why do we not disregard the threats against Israel, which is further away?

Those with a sharp eye could notice signs of worry among the top echelons of the national leadership in the past few weeks: Israel has remained invisible to the spectators, behind the scenes of the Gulf stage. If it is mentioned, it is only in President Mubarak's espionage stories, or the analyses of commentators who see Israel taking Iraq's place (once the world settles its account with it) as the acting global outcast. In their immense stupidity, our leaders probably believe that if Israel's name is not on the list of the coalition that is going to teach the pompous Iraqis a lesson, the above threat might just come true: Their government is in line to be put up for public shame, right after Iraq.

One of two things could happen as a result: One way or another, it will be possible to add Israel to the coalition, or alternatively, our threatening warnings will be registered so that those invited to the club remember them. Either way—and here comes the stupidity—they will be saved from what has been keeping them awake at night.

Israel's residents, however, have had enough wars, and eventually they will not thank any of their leaders for playing with fire. The recurring warnings—which only partly hide the call, "hey! I am here too,"—defy all logic, and might bring upon us that which the prime minister has been warning against. On the other hand, there are slim chances that what the national commentator Yitzhaq Rabin has predicted will not come upon our people: The minute the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait is achieved, one way or another, the Americans, Soviets, Arabs, and Europeans would rush to join hands in removing Israel from the territories. In other words, if Rabin is right, there is nothing Israel could do to change the verdict. If the world, namely the Americans, have no greater desire than to jump out of the Iraqi frying pan into the Israeli-Palestinian fire; if the problems of balancing their budget, the Japanese-German competition, drugs, and education all vanish, then Shamir, Levi, and Sharon really would have no option but go to the shelters and from there sound their slogans of blood and fire.

Here are several reasonable pieces of advice: Please remove that broken record, with its scary message, from the record player; the desire for an active role in solving (some say complicating) the Gulf crisis must be contained, the sooner the better; better not ponder over what would happen once the crisis, or at least its critical stage, is over—knowing the limits of today's secular prophecies. If the government follows the advice presented here, it would not get Israel involved in wars, or at least spare it the embarrassment. It is too weak anyway to change the course of history. In the meantime, it has local tasks to tackle which are both difficult and pressing.

Land for Residential Construction Doubled

TA1010095890 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Oct 90 p C1

[Report by Mordekhay Elqan, Yosi Grinstein, and ITIM]

[Excerpt] The Israel Lands Administration has doubled the reserves of land it will allocate for residential constructions and have now reached a level allowing the construction of some 616,000 new apartments, 150,000 of which will be built in central Israel. This was reported by Gid'on Vitkon, Lands Administration director general, to the Ministerial Committee on Aliyah.

The administration has located some 150,000 dunams of agricultural land that would be earmarked for residential construction. One-third of this land is in urban settlements. [passage omitted]

Refugees From Iraq, Kuwait Down to 30,000

AU0910125590 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Geneva, Oct 9 (AFP)—The number of refugees from Kuwait and Iraq housed in Jordanian camps has been falling constantly for the past five days, a United Nations spokesman said Tuesday.

Because of an increase in flights out of Amman, the number of refugees dropped from some 43,000 Thursday [4 October] to 26,953 Monday [8 October], according to a spokesman for the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator's Office (UNDRO).

Israel Condemned for Killings at Al-Aqsa Mosque

Government Statement

JN0910172990 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an emergency session at noon today to discuss the criminal attack carried out by the Zionist occupation authorities against the Palestinian people in the Jerusalem holy mosque courtyards. The Council of Ministers issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan condemns the bestial aggression and denounces the horrible massacre against our Palestinian people. This represents a further step in the series of Zionist measures—detention, torturing, deportation, killing, and demolishing of houses—carried out by the Zionist occupation forces against our people. This also represents a violation of human rights and international charters in the absence of a firm international position to deter the aggression, end the occupation, and protect people and human rights.

The Government has instructed its representative at the United Nations to condemn and denounce this new crime strongly and to coordinate with Arab and Islamic groups to ask the big powers to shoulder their humanitarian responsibilities fairly, to implement Security Council resolutions and the Geneva Convention firmly in order to protect human rights, and to proceed with the Security Council measures in this regard with the same momentum, determination, and speed that we have noted at the Security Council recently.

As the Government is fully aware of the Jordanian people's expression of their violent feelings in standing on the side of our Palestinian people in their heroic struggle and valiant intifadah and in condemning this horrible massacre, it appeals to the brother citizens, who have always proven that they stand in one rank in confronting the enemies of the nation and protecting its sanctities—it appeals to them as individuals, institutions, and organizations—not to allow anybody to exploit this honest national expression and to remain vigilant, as we have always known them to be, in protecting this dear homeland as a bastion of steadfastness against aggression with further cohesion and closing of ranks.

As the Government announces to the Arab and Islamic nation—with pride and dignity—the fall of the heroic martyrs who shed their pure blood on the soil of pure Jerusalem in defense of Jerusalem and the third holy mosque against the intransigent settlers and the heavily armed Zionist occupation forces in confronting defenseless people, it reminds the Arab and Islamic nation that this massacre—which took place on the anniversary of Caliph 'Umar Ibn-al-Khattab's entry into Jerusalem and receiving its keys—is a repetition of the rancorous Zionist-crusade onslaught on this nation. We would like also to recall that defending the sanctities—all sanctities wherever they are and whoever the enemy threatening them might be—is the duty of the honest sons of this nation.

The Government promises to continue to keep the pledge and to adhere to the instructions of the leader, al-Husayn, to keep this country a steadfast bastion in the face of all plots and threats. The Government will continue to work persistently to keep the wheel of life rolling, reinforce national unity, and support the valiant intifadah.

Editorial Blasts U.S. Reaction

JN1010091890 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 90 p 4

[Editorial: "The Bond Gets Stronger"]

[Text] Monday's massacre of tens of unarmed Palestinians at al-Haram al-Sharif which houses the third holiest shrine of Islam reinforces more than ever the need to link the Palestinian conflict with the Gulf crisis. This organic link could not have been expressed better than by French President Francois Mitterrand who solemnly declared at a Paris press conference that the cold blooded killing of Palestinians on Monday creates an irreversible link between the Palestinian question and the Gulf crisis. "I do not intend to mix these two questions," Mitterrand said, but "one cannot try to defend human rights here and neglect them there."

Furthermore, the muted U.S. reaction to the massacre by merely calling on Israel in the ensuing U.N. Security Council deliberations on the Jerusalem bloodbath to simply exercise restraint, drains away whatever ethics and morality that are left in the U.S.-orchestrated U.N. Security Council resolutions on the Gulf crisis. In so reacting Washington once again exposed itself to the charge that it does not and never did have the commitment to move effectively in the direction of resolving the decades-old occupation and annexation of Palestinian territory. A further evidence of the lukewarm U.S. interest in ending the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and the annexation of Jerusalem was its no-comment and no-reaction to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's vow Sunday that his country would build

Jewish settlements right in the heart of East Jerusalem. Shamir could not have made his intentions clearer to defy the international community on Jerusalem than by repeating that "we (Israel) are certain that not for long [as published] it (Jerusalem, East and West) will remain the one and only Jewish house" and that "it will not be long before around it rises a Jewish neighbourhood, big and firm."

There we have it. Shamir had set stage for Monday's massacre by defying the entire international community, including its faithful ally Washington, in backing his words with deeds when scores of Israeli zealots moved to declare their determination to build a temple in the al-Haram al-Sharif complex. This obviously ignited the fire that exploded into one of the biggest massacres of Palestinians at the hands of the trigger-happy Israelis. And with the infamous, old U.S. opposition to any U.N. move aimed at protecting Palestinians in the occupied territories still continuing, there is little hope that Washington's stance will not be seen as hampering the course of justice, human rights and legitimacy in this part of the world.

As His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan stated in an interview with Le Monde on Monday, "the explosiveness of the situation now is only a step away from moving the whole region from a crisis between conflicting states to a crisis of conflicting religious adherences."

"The Muslim perception," Prince Hasan went on to affirm, "sees the presence of international forces, especially the non-Muslim troops in the Gulf, as giving credence to the idea of a new crusade."

Thus the alarming deterioration in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has effectively linked the Palestinian conflict with the Gulf crisis and there is no way now to separate the two issues. Iraq's August 12 initiative linking all the simmering conflicts of the Middle East with the Kuwaiti situation has at least gained moral credence if not outright legitimacy.

Paper Says Action Needed

JN1010112390 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Oct 90 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "Toward Coordinated Action To Expose Procrastination"]

[Text] The government's statement on the terrible massacre carried out by the Zionist enemy at the Jerusalem holy mosque expresses the Jordanian people's conscience and their deep pain and regret about the aggression, which was committed by Israel to seize al-Aqsa Mosque as part of its plan to establish the so-called third temple on the land of the first of the two qiblas [direction Muslims face when praying].

In fact, this bloody massacre symbolizes an advanced Israeli step toward emptying the land of its legitimate owners through imprisonment, torture, deportation, demolition of houses, and confiscation of land and property in order to absorb hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants being discarded by the Soviet Union.

Therefore, Jordan, whose shock has not prevented it from seeing the real goals of the massacre, realizes that it is necessary to do something more than condemnation and denunciation; namely, launching a persistent diplomatic effort covering both the Arab and international groups and placing the big powers before their direct responsibilities to get them to apply the Security Council's resolutions and the Geneva Conventions with the same momentum, insistence, and speed with which they have dealt with the Gulf crisis.

This urgent diplomatic move demanded by Jordan is very important because of the slowness and procrastination of some big powers, especially the United States, within the framework of the Security Council. These powers are trying to hold the stick from the middle and consider the killer and the victim equally responsible in order to prevent the Security Council from carrying out its duties toward world peace and security in accordance with its constitution.

The weak statements being made by various U.S. officials on the massacre and these officials' confusion and fear of possible exposure of their double standards are evidence that the United States adheres to its strategic alliance with the killers, the Zionists, its miserable Middle East policy, and its readiness to offer a complete political cover of the Israeli crime which has not yet had any effect on the United States.

In following the positions of the various forces, capitals, international groups, and regional organizations on the new Zionist massacre, we in Jordan are not prepared to be deluded by this of that country's lip service, neither are we ready to believe this or that capital's statements unless all this is coupled with tangible and practical action against the perpetrators of this bloody massacre, including the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions on the Palestine question with the same enthusiasm which we have seen in these capitals' moves in the Gulf crisis.

It is useful, here, to remind the Arab brothers, including those who are heading toward Hafr al-Batin with unprecedented enthusiasm, that they should hold an urgent meeting through the Arab League itself, like the one they held early in August, so that every one of them can assume his responsibilities toward Israel's attempts to seize the al-Aqsa Mosque, whose keys Israel actually seized.

While seeing all this and following the explosive situation in the occupied territories with deep pain, our people will continue, as usual, to be completely united to prevent anyone from exploiting this honest national expression or infiltrating their ranks, so that this homeland can remain the fortress of steadfastness in the face of the enemies, and a strong support for the intifadah and the brave Palestinian people's struggle.

Peaceful Protests Staged

JN1010092790 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 90 pp 1, 5

[By Maryam M. Shahin and Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman—Black flags, red-eyed women and angry students lined the streets of the capital and almost all cities and refugee camps in Jordan Tuesday, one day after at least 30 Palestinians were killed and hundreds wounded by Israeli soldiers at al-Haram al-Sharif, one of the holiest shrines of Islam in Jerusalem.

The spirit of national unity that has prevailed throughout Jordan for the last two and a half months was evident among the thousands of demonstrators at the University of Jordan, the refugee camps and in front of the U.S. and French embassies without one report of clashes with police and security forces which lined the city streets.

Sit-ins and hunger strikes which began Monday night continued throughout the day as political groups which encompassed the entire range of Jordan's political rainbow met to decide on how to best deal with the latest developments in the occupied territories and urged the public to express their frustration without creating internal chaos.

In numerous statements and requests, the U.N. was urged to send peacekeeping forces to the occupied territories to protect the Palestinian population from the Israelis.

The immediate application of all U.N. Security Council resolutions an international peace conference and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Gulf headed the list of demands set forth by all groups and organisations participating in Tuesday's protests.

The day began with a demonstration of about 5,000 people in the largest refugee camp in Jordan, al-Baq'ah, where community leaders called for a three-day general strike. Demonstrations also took place in the al-Wihdat camp and at the University of Jordan where about 8,000 students closed the main university street before beginning a day-long march winding through the streets of the city.

After a day of political meetings and demonstrations which were peacefully prevented from continuing towards the American embassy, a group of about 300 mostly female demonstrators submitted a memo to the staff at the American embassy addressed to U.S. President Bush.

The statement, signed by American and British university graduates, the Organisation of American Women and the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, Bush was asked to "refer back to your conscience and restrain yourself from claiming that you desire peace and justice in the region." [sentence as published] The statement came as a response to a statement issued on behalf of Bush asking the Palestinians to restrain themselves after Monday's killings.

As representatives of the signatory groups presented the memo to the second secretary at the American embassy, the official said: "The U.S. government has already expressed to Israel that they should show more restraint."

Another memo, submitted by the same groups to the French embassy expressed support for the "peace" proposal made by French President Francois Mitterrand.

In the biggest political multi-party meeting in Jordan since the new democratic era began almost one year ago, pan-Arabists, leftists, Islamists, the Muslim Brotherhood and independent political groups gathered at the Professional Associations Complex Tuesday night to draw out a united plan of action to pressure the world community into taking concrete decisions on the Palestine issue.

Mamduh al-'Abbadi, spokesman for the Jordanian National Democratic Coalition (JANDA), an umbrella for pan-Arab and leftist groups, addressed a press conference at noon and he urged Jordanians to express their anger and indignation over Monday's events in "constructive" ways.

"Demonstrate in front of the embassies of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council," he said. He also urged the government to "train the population in the art of self-defence."

Al-'Abbadi said JANDA had sent a memo to the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation appealing to them to escalate the intifada in the occupied territories.

Al-'Abbadi said the "Israeli policy of terrorism against the Palestinian people" to the "NATO forces which are preparing for war in the Gulf" were linked.

As al-'Abbadi addressed the press conference about 800 students who had broken away from a larger group at the University of Jordan marched through the al-Shumaysani district singing and chanting pan-Arab anti-American and anti-Israeli slogans.

Wielding black flags and photos of His Majesty King Husayn, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the late Palestinian leader Khalil al-Wazir, the demonstrators also held aloft dozens of banners condemning American support for Israel and Israeli practices in the occupied territories.

Four demonstrations began at noon at the al-Wihdat refugee camp where Deputy Bassam Haddadin addressed crowds urging them not to clash with security forces.

Demonstrations also continued throughout the day in Jabal al-Nasr and Jabal al-Jawfah as well as in many towns and cities in the north.

About 250 labourers stopped work at the site of the new American embassy demanding that the U.S. send international protection forces to the occupied territories to protect the civilian population and that the U.N. implement all its Security Council resolutions on the Palestine issue.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Amman 7 Oct

JN0710063490 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, has said that the practical solution to the Gulf crisis that would safeguard the interests of the Arab nation is an Arab solution under an international umbrella.

In a statement upon arrival in Amman last night, Mr. 'Arafat added that resolving all problems of the region is fundamental. He also said that the Palestinian role is part of Arab efforts to resolve the Gulf crisis. He paid tribute to His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to secure an Arab solution to the crisis.

Mr. 'Arafat was received by Salim Masa'idah, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Dr. Khalid al-Karaki, culture minister; Mr. al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim, ambassador of the state of Palestine in Amman; and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Palestinian Embassy.

Mr. 'Arafat is accompanied by Salah Khalaf and Mahmud 'Abbas.

Meets With King

JN0710162990 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat at al-Nadwah Palace at noon today. They reviewed Arab and international efforts to bring about a political settlement of the Gulf crisis and the other Middle East crises.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the king's political adviser, the deputy prime minister and interior minister, and the information minister and acting foreign minister. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Salah Khalaf, Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd-al-Razzaq al-Yahya, and the Palestinian ambassador in Amman. They all attended a luncheon hosted by His Majesty King Husayn at al-Nadwah Palace.

Gives Interview

JN0710214790 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Following his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn today, Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat spoke to our reporter [Salim 'Ali Dhiyab] on the outcome of the talks.

[Begin recording] [Dhiyab] Mr. president, we would like to ask about your talks today with his majesty the king and about your assessment of the peace efforts regarding the Gulf crisis.

['Arafat] I am glad to have had the opportunity for this good, blessed meeting between his majesty the king and myself, and between the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations—which are members of one family, and I really hate to say two delegations, but let us say two delegations for the sake of the converstation. The talks centered on the Arab efforts exerted by the good Arabs—whom I call the advocates of the Arab solution, not the advocates of the American solution—whose chief concern is to spare the Arab region the serious and major disaster that may befall the entire region, not only an individual country. If war erupted, it would be a devastating, full-scale one without winners. Therefore, our concern—for the advocates of the Arab solution—is to reach a peaceful political solution to the Gulf crisis—a solution that, at the same time, takes into consideration the Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As you know, this has been our policy and obsession from the very beginning, whether before, during, or after the Cairo summit. His majesty the king, as you know, is leading a blessed campaign and intensive moves on Arab and international levels. We discussed ways to advance a practical and realistic Arab solution as the only possible resolution of the crisis. [end recording]

Reports on Talks, Departs

LD0810210890 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The brother leader, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the state of Palestine, yesterday ended his visit in Jordan after meeting with the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, and discussing with him the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly developments in the Gulf crisis.

After the meeting, the brother leader president, Abu Ammar, told reporters that King Husayn was leading an intense Arab campaign to impose an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis given that this is the only practical and realistic solution which can save the situation. He added: [words indistinct] who were refusing to link the Gulf crisis with the Palestinian issue have now accepted the linkage. He also indicated in this respect that there are signs of an initiative.

Abu Ammar also referred to Mitterrand's initiative, the Soviet-U.S. statement, and Bush's address to the United Nations and expressed his optimism about the matter, saying: When I said that I was optimistic the Soviet president's envoy said on his arrival to the region that he was pessimistic. But when he left he said that he had become optimistic.

With regard to the endeavors aimed at finding a solution, the brother leader, president Abu 'Ammar, said:

We, the proponents of an Arab solution, are concerned to spare the region this dangerous situation that could lead to a catastrophe which would affect the entire region. The supporters of a U.S. solution will be responsible for such a catastrophe.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: If war takes place nobody will be left behind and nobody will survive. It will be total and destructive and there will be no winner and no loser. He went on to say: There are those in the Arab nation who are beating the drums of war and who are towing the U.S. line disregarding the interests of our Arab nation and pan-Arab security. He also criticized some stands which prevented the holding of a mini-summit in Jeddah and said: These stands are aimed at preparing the climate for the arrival of the U.S. troops.

With regard to the Palestinian stand toward the crisis, the brother president said: We cannot accept the presence of U.S. troops on Arab land. He added: By God, even if they put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand I would not accept such a thing.

He went on to ask: Is oil dearer than the sanctities? Why has the world mobilized these troops only for resolution 660 and not for resolution 242? Where are those who were calling for a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy? Can we not say that what Iraq is doing is part of this strategic balance?

The brother president also indicated that the PLO will not stay silent about the measures to which the Palestinians in the Gulf states are subjected and said: Cutting people's means of subsistence is like cutting their throats.

It should be mentioned that the brother leader president received in his residence at the guest palace in Amman the Soviet ambassador to Jordan. This meeting, which falls within the framework of the joint Palestinian-Soviet coordination efforts, dealt with the current situation in the region and the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis and to spare the region a destructive war. The two sides also examined the need to link the Gulf crisis to the issues of the region, foremost the Palestinian issue.

Pakistani General Staff Chief Meets With King

JN0710185990 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 2000 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] His Majesty the king received at the Hashemite Royal Court Pakistan's chief of the General Staff Admiral Iftikhar Sirohey and his accompanying delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan. The audience was attended by the chief of the general staff and the Pakistani ambassador in Amman.

Admiral Sirohey was later received by the chief of the General Staff, General Fathi Abu-Talib. The delegation accompanying Admiral (Suruhi) attended the meeting at the Army Headquarters.

Departs 8 Oct

JN1010090190 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Admiral Iftikhar Sirohey, Pakistan's chief of the General Staff, left Amman today following a several-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; and the chief of staff. [passage omitted]

Commander Prepared To Dispatch More Troops

JN1010100990 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 7 Oct 90 pp 1, 17

[Excerpts] Hafr al-Batin—Staff Major General 'Ali Habib, commander of Syrian forces stationed on Saudi territory in the Hafr al-Batin area, has declared that his forces will not participate in any offensive operations, and that the Syrian forces came to defend Saudi territory and the Islamic holy places. He hoped that the Iraqi leadership wwould return to its senses and refrain from mounting any combat operations of any kind because this would inflict heavy losses on the Iraqi forces and waste resources that should be pooled for a basic battle with the Israeli enemy. In a statement to AL-KHALIJ, the Syrian general said that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is a disaster for the Arab World because Iraq occupied Arab territory using Arab forces. [passage omitted]

Gen. Habib stated that "Syria is prepared to dispatch more forces, in terms of men, quantity, and quality as the Saudi command deems proper and without any defined ceiling." Asked if Syrian forces in Saudi Arabia has reached two divisions, the Syrian general declined to comment saying that divulging numbers and weaponry might benefit the "enemy." [passage omitted]

On relations between the Syrian and American forces at Hafr al- Batin, he said: "I do not work with American forces but under Saudi command. We coordinate with the Egyptian forces to face the threat created by Saddam Husayn in the region. Our forces are stationed side by side with the Egyptian and Saudi forces on the front lines.

Asked about reports that some Egyptian ships have transferred Syrian weapons to Saudi Arabia, he said: "So far I have not been informed of this, and of course when we need this we will cooperate and use Saudi, Syrian, or Egyptian means of transportation."

On his expectations concerning the shape of the war, Gen. Habib said: "Modern warfare is destructive because of the huge amount of equipment and sophisticated weapons. There will be unimaginable numan and material losses. Therefore, I pray God to grant the Iraqi brothers the wisdom to refrain from acts of aggression so that Arab resources, especially those of Iraq, might be spared, because Iraq will suffer immense losses in a futile battle."

On the actual size of Iraq's power, he said: "The Iraqi media have given an exaggerated picture of Iraqi capability but there are ways to ascertain Iraq's actual strength." He also said that his forces are equipped with means of protection against chemical weapons and that Syria has had experience with the Israeli enemy and, therefore, the Syrian forces are trained in means of

Vice President Addresses Ba'th Party Rally

JN0610201190

[Editorial report] Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic at 1500 GMT on 6 October links up with Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic to relay the live proceedings of the speech rally by the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Damascus branch at the Damascus University Auditorium on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the October War of Liberation. Present among the audience are Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi; 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Assistant Secretary General of the Ba'th Party; and other Ba'th Party officials.

At the beginning of the rally, a minute of silence is observed in honor of the October War martyrs and the Syrian national anthem is played.

The first speaker, Ahmad Abu-Musa, head of the Ba'th Vanguards' Organization, delivers a 16-minute speech on behalf of the popular organizations in which he pledges the masses' allegiance to President al-Asad. He condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait which he says "ruined Arab relations and dealt Arab solidarity a blow".

This is followed by a 20-minute speech by Fayiz Isma'il, secretary general of the Socialist Unionist Party and member of the National Progressive Front's [NPF] Central Committee, on behalf of the NPF. At 1538 GMT, Isma'il begins by reviewing the lessons learned from the October War. He then condemns the "Iraqi regime" for not applying the October spirit. He accuses Saddam Husayn of "threatening and promising" to kill and destroy, but not actually doing anything. He describes the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq as "suspect," because it "served Washington from beginning to end," since it brought U.S. and Western fleets to the region so that the United States can support its "political and economic influence with military influence." This invasion, he claims, "has given the United States the role of policeman in the region, and all the heroisms of this invasion are today hiding behind hostages and threats to blow up the oil pipelines."

He then discusses the difference between "unity and annexation," where the first is done willingly and on an equal footing, while the other is executed through force. He adds that unity is sacrifice and not greed.

He concludes his speech at 1557 GMT by calling on everyone to be "aides to the October leader President Hafiz al-Asad, not a burden on him."

At 1600 GMT, Syrian Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, speaking on behalf of President Hafiz al-Asad, takes the podium to deliver a 33-minute Ba'th Party speech.

He begins by reviewing the consequences of the October War, which changed a great deal the course of events in the Arab arena, such as destroying the myth of the Zionist army's invincibility. The October War revealed to the rest of the world that the Arab soldier can absorb and apply modern war technology. He says the October War affirmed the importance of Arab unity in confronting the dangers that threaten the Arab nation

because it took place under the wing of the united Arab republics and under a united military leadership between Syria and Egypt.

Mashariqah continues by discussing the Iraqi position regarding Arab issues and cites at length a speech made by President Hafiz al- Asad to graduating paratroopers. He says Syria is happy with the "reconciliation" between Iraq and Iran because it always wanted the war and bloodshed to stop. Syria now wants what is happening in Kuwait to end. He then wonders at the claims of Iraqi leaders, who "yesterday fought Islam in the name of Arabism, and are now attempting to fight Arabism in the name of Islam."

He then discusses the situation in Lebanon and says that Syria follows with "interest" the developments in the Lebanese arena and expresses its satisfaction with the steps that have been taken to entrench the constitutional reforms which formed a basic step toward ending the civil war. He calls on all Lebanese brothers to "adhere to the national reconciliation charter and support the legitimate government to realize the other steps toward ending the civil war in Lebanon. We affirm that Syria will give all forms of support and backing to implement the national reconciliation charter, bolster the authority of the government, spread its sovereignty, and remove all obstacles to retrieving peace and stability in Lebanon."

Mashariqah reiterates President al-Asad's stand in supporting the Palestinians until the land is liberated and rights are retrieved. He then says that the successive results of the October War of liberation affirmed the establishment of "strategic parity between us and the Zionist enemy in the various fields of our political, economic, human, military, and educational lives." He promises that President al-Asad and his leadership will continue to work toward realizing this parity in defense of Arab rights and dignity.

He concludes by saluting the martyrs of the Arab nation, the steadfast people in the Golan Heights, the resistance heroes in southern Lebanon, the intifadah children and heroes, the Armed Forces, the heroes of the October War, and "Struggler" Hafiz al- Asad. confrontation.

'Abd-al-Majid Comments on Meeting, Departs

JN0910154990 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr. 'Usamah al-Baz, director of the Egyptian president's Office for Political Affairs, left Damascus at noon today following a three-day visit to Syria.

They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al- Shar'; the directors of the Arab Homeland and Protocol Departments in the Foreign Ministry; Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz Mursi, Egyptian ambassador to Damascus; and several embassy staff.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid expressed his great gratitude and appreciation for the efforts of President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian officials. He described his visit to Syria and his meetings with Syrian officials as cordial and very important, dealing with the situation in the region, particularly the Gulf crisis and the serious consequences of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on stability and peace in this region.

He added: I am satisfied with all that was accomplished during this visit in terms of consultations and the exchange of views. He said that contacts between Egypt and Syria will continue during the coming stage to serve the interests of the two fraternal countries and the entire Arab region. He praised bilateral relations and pointed out that a Syrian-Egyptian preparatory committee will meet in Damascus next week to prepare for the meetings of the Higher Syrian-Egyptian Committee, which will be headed by the prime ministers in both countries and will meet in Cairo to discuss issues on its agenda.

Afghanistan

Soviet Technical Assistance Delegation Arrives

P.P. Mozhayev Leads Group

LD0610093190 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Kabul this morning heading a delegation for a working visit.

The BAKHTAR military section reports that the Soviet guests were welcomed at Kabul international airport by Jilani Kargar, head of the Direct Cooperation Department; Abdul Samad Qayumi, head of the Council of Ministers Local Organs Department; a representative of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, ambassador and extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Kabul. During its stay in Kabul, the delegation will hold talks on expanding the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance to the people of Afghanistan.

Gas Industries Protocol Signed

LD0610113490 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 5, BAKHTAR—A cooperation protocol on the completion of the new establishments of gas industries in the RA [Republic of Afghanistan], their utilization, and upgrading the volume of gas stability was concluded on Oct. 4, between the RA's Ministry of Mines and Industries and the relevant institutions of the USSR, reports a BAKHTAR correspondent.

The said protocol was signed form the Afghan side by Dr. Nedahi, deputy minister of mines and industries and from the Soviet side by Karpovich, trade counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul. While signing the protocol, present were also leading body of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and the USSR's delegation arrived in Kabul recently at the invitation of Afghan authorities for the said purpose.

Meets Officials on Cooperation

LD0710063990 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0446 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 6, BAKHTAR—P. Petrovich Mozayev, ambassador in Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union, who arrived in Kabul for a working visit met with Jilani Kargar, general president of Direct Cooperation Administration of the Council of Ministers and 'Abdul Latif Nurzad, care-taker of Kabul municipality and general president of Housing Construction Department here today.

Direct cooperations between Kabul and Moscow cities and the solution of the matters related to the direct cooperations between the provinces of the Soviet Union with the provinces of Afghanistan were also studied and discussed and views were exchanged. The sides promised to make every efforts for the expansion of such cooperation.

Meets Defense Minister

LD0810041590 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] General Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, defense minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, today met in his office with Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. According to a BIA military section report, both sides exchanged views on topics of mutual interest.

Sulayman La'eq, member of the executive board and deputy chairman of Homeland Party, met this afternoon with Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev and his accompanying delegation. During this meeting talks were held on topics of mutual interest.

Mining Protocols Signed

LD0810061490 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0449 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 7, BAKHTAR—Two protocols of cooperation on geological activities as well as utilization of ore deposites of the country were concluded today between the Ministry of Mines and Industries of the Republic of Afghanistan [RA] and the Department of Hydrogeology of Uzbek-SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] in Kabul, reports a BAKHTAR correspondent.

The protocols were signed from the Afghan side by the heads of the departments of the geological and mines survey and planning of the RA's Ministry of Mines and Industries and from the Soviet side by the heads of the depts of the foreign relations of the USSR's Ministry of Geology and Hyderogeology of the Uzbek SSR.

As per these protocols, the Soviet sides are due to help the Afghan experts in utilization of construction meterials, studying of underground water and their utilization, preparation of hydrogeological maps of the country, and establishment of joint institutions for utilization of ground waters in accordance with the relevant laws in Afghanistan.

During the signing of the protocols the deputy minister of mines and industries and the trade counsellor of the USSR's embassy in Kabul, were also present.

Military Successes South of Kabul Detailed

LD0610205390 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul Garrison General Command units successfully continued mopping-up operations south of Kabul today. The BIA military section reports that as a result of the operation two machine guns, two radio sets, 13 surface-to-surface U.S. SAKR missiles, 90 missiles, 204 rounds of artillery, 303 mortars, 97 rocket launcher shells, 94 kilograms of explosives, eight antitank mines,

a food and clothes depot, eight cartons of medicine, and antistate propaganda papers were captured by the country's armed forces.

During the operation the extremists and their two ringleaders suffered heavy loss of life. Two Wahabi mercenaries were seriously wounded, and bases belonging to Malem Same' and Hamdollah were captured by the Afghan Armed Forces. As a result of the armed forces crushing blows on the extremist bases, BM12's, BM1's, and two mortars were destroyed.

Kabul Garrison General Command units continue their mopping-up operations successfully in that direction with high combat morale and a high patriotic attitude.

Wakil Meets Perez de Cuellar, Others at UN

LD0810121990 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 Mizan [4 October], 'Abdul Wakil, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Afghan delegation to the 45th session of the UN General Assembly, met with His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, at UN headquarters. At the meeting the foreign minister spoke to the UN secretary general about recent developments in the country regarding the strengthening of the peace and democracy process, the neutralization of acts of aggression and blantant foreign provocations, the serious need of the people for a political solution of problems, and the honest observance by Afghanistan of the spirit and provision of the Geneva agreements. He also stressed Afghanistan's support for the continuous and consistent efforts of the United Nations and the goodwill mission of the secretary general for the resolution of problems by diplomatic and peaceful methods. The UN secretary general then noted that despite the engagement of the United Nations in the Gulf crisis he will not ignore efforts for a political solution of the Afghan problem and for an end to the suffering of the people of Afghanistan.

At UN headquarters, the foreign minister met separately with His Excellency Mocumbi, foreign minister of Mozambique; His Excellency Wilson Dolonia [name as heard], foreign minister of Guinea; the foreign minister of Zaire; His Excellency Ngolo Traore, foreign minister of Mali; and His Excellency Guido de Margo, foreign minister of Malta. They exchanged views on issues of mutual interest, regional affairs, and the international situation.

On 12 Mizan the foreign minister also took part in the special meeting of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement, held in New York. In a speech to the session, the foreign minister discussed the increasing role of the Nonaligned Movement in contemporary international relations, especially regarding the resolution of international tensions and hotbeds of tension, and the peaceful solution of problems among member countries. He expressed the loyalty of Afghanistan to the aims and methods of the movement, highlighted Afghanistan's stance on international developments and the benefits of peace and understanding in international security, and called for understanding in U.S.-Soviet relations in the interests of international trust and cooperation.

According to another report, Foreign Minister Wakil met with William Draper, head of the UN Development Administration, in New York on 12 Mizan. At the meeting the foreign minister assessed the situation relating to various projects, the sending of UN Development Administration experts and other aid, and the grounds for the expansion of aid in connection with UN projects across the country. He also asked for aid to be further strengthened in line with the urgent needs of the people of Afghanistan. In response, William Draper expressed his understanding of Afghanistan's requests and promised to take into consideration the practical grounds for the expansion and increase of UN aid, through the activities of the UN Development Administation office in Kabul.

Ties Established With Ecuador, Uruguay, Namibia

LD0610211890 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information and Publications Department reports that Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil and His Excellency Diego Cordovez, foreign minister of the Republic of Ecuador, held a meeting at the United Nations and discussed the establishment of diplomatic relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. They also signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Ecuador at embassy level on 11 Mizan 1369 [3 October 1990]. The text of the joint communique has been sent with an official note addressed to the UN secretary general for distribution to all UN member countries.

The text of the joint communique follows: The governments of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Ecuador, following the principles of the UN Charter and with the desire to strengthen friendly relations and mutual beneficial cooperation in accordance with the principles of international law, especially the equality of nations, respect for the independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs as well as [word indistinct] of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, of which both countries are members, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level from 11 Mizan 1369.

The Information and Publications Department also reports that Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil and His Excellency Hector Espiell Gros, Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs, have a joint communique during an official ceremony at the permanent representation of the Republic of Uruguay at the United Nations on 12 Mizan 1369 [4 October 1990] on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Uruguay.

The text of the joint communique follows: The governments of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Uruguay have reached an understanding to establish diplomatic relations. Both countries declare their support for the international principles and standards of friendship and cooperation between states based on the UN Charter. They consider the establishment of relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and Uruguay to be based on those principles and on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries and their peoples. They believe that the establishment of relations between the two countries will contribute toward the consolidation of international solidarity. Therefore, the Governments of Afghanistan and Uruguay, with respect for each other's political systems and the wish to ensure friendly relations and expand effective cooperation between the two countries, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of nonresident ambassadors beginning 12 Mizan 1369 [4 October 1990].

According to another report, Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil and His Excellency Theo-Ben Gurirab, foreign minister of the Republic of Namibia, have issued a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Namibia at the ambassadorial level on 11 Mizan 1369. The communique has been sent with an official note addressed to the UN secretary general to be distributed to all UN member countries.

The text of the joint communique follows: the governments of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Namibia, following the principles of the UN Charter and the desire to establish mutually beneficial cooperation based on the principles of international law, especially equality among countries, respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each others affairs, have decided to establish diplomatic ties at embassy level beginning 11 Mizan.

Najibullah Receives Message From DPRK Leader

LD0810062390 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0521 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul, Oct 7, BAKHTAR—Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan (RA) has received a message of gratitude today from Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)—in response to his congratulatory message earlier sent on the occasion of the 42nd founding anniversary of that country to Pyongyang.

The message while extending deep gratitude has expressed belief that the existing friendly ties and cooperations between the DPRK and the RA be further strengthened and expanded in future.

Bangladesh

Tight Security Enforced Against Anti-Ershad Moves

BK1010035590 Hong Kong AFP in English
0322 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 10 (AFP)—Tight security was enforced Wednesday around the downtown Government Secretariat as Bangladesh's major opposition alliances prepared to stage a day-long sit-in demonstration to boost their campaign to oust President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

Armed riot police cordoned off all roads leading to the high-security complex, the seat of government administration, and guarded the surrounding areas from roof-tops.

The three alliances, which have waged separate campaigns for some two years, made unprecedentedly similar calls for Wednesday's protest as their demands for the removal of Mr. Ershad and holding of free and fair elections under a neutral caretaker government were beginning to wane.

An eight-party alliance led by Sheikh Hasina Wajed's Awami League, the seven parties dominated by Begum Khaleda Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party and the left-leaning five-party grouping of Nirmal Sen all called for the demonstration.

Party insiders said this was a step to revitalise the opposition campaign with the approach of winter, when political activity heats up after a dull monsoon season.

The alliances were also expected to make a joint call for a half-day strike October 16, the sources added.

Police in trucks patrolled the streets and stood in line blocking the roads in full riot gear.

"We do not expect any violence, but if it comes we are ready to face it," said a duty police officer, as his walkie-talkie chirped non-stop conveying positions of the opposition party members.

U.S. Cars Burned in Rally

BK1010085890 Hong Kong AFP in English
0843 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 10 (AFP)—Seven cars parked in front of the building housing the U.S. Cultural Centre in downtown Dhaka were set ablaze Wednesday during an opposition demonstration.

Dark smoke engulfed the centre in the Motijheel Commercial District as cars with diplomatic licence plates burned alongside local vehicles, threatening the 20-story Jiban Bima House where the centre is located.

Police and firemen rushed to the scene and tried to put down the fire.

In a separate incident in nearby Purana Paltan District, Begum Khaleda Zia of the major opposition group, the

Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), was hurt when police baton charged and used teargas on a BNP demonstration.

Police and activists threw bricks and stones at each other at several other points of the city as major political alliances staged a sit-in demonstration to boost their campaign to oust President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

The 60-year-old president seized power from the BNP government in a 1982 bloodless coup, and since then the opposition has been demanding that he quit and call free and fair elections under a neutral caretaker government.

Earlier Wednesday, several thousand police and paramilitary forces cordoned off the main government secretariat and surrounding areas to enforce tight security against the demonstration, the first major anti-government event in recent months.

President Returns After Visit to U.S.

BK0910010290 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] President Ershad returned home Monday [8 October] at the end of his 10-day visit to the United States. During his stay in the United States, President Ershad addressed the UN General Assembly session and attended the world summit on children. Besides, he had meetings with U.S. President George Bush and former President Jimmy Carter.

60,436 Nationals Evacuated From Gulf by 8 Oct

BK0910140190 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Another 543 Bangladeshis returned to Dhaka by two special flights from Amman Monday [8 October], raising the number of repatriated people from the Gulf to 60,436. So far, 210 special flights, including 53 Biman flights, were operated to bring Bangladeshis back home from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Turkey.

India

Cambodia's Hun Sen Arrives on 5-Day Visit

BK0810013490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0035 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The Cambodian prime minister, Mr. Hun Sen, arrived in New Delhi last night on a five-day official visit to India. He was received at the airport by the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, and other dignitaries.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr. Hun Sen said that he considers his visit to India as very important, because it materializes at the time when solution to the Cambodian problem has reached its final stage. India, as co-chairman of the committee set up at the Paris international conference on Cambodia last year, is charged with the responsibility of establishing an international control mechanism for holding elections in Cambodia. Mr. Hun Sen will visit Bodh Gaya before leaving for home on Thursday [11 October].

Terms Talks 'Very Important'

BK0910161490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Cambodia has sought India's continued support for its economic development. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today, the Cambodian prime minister, Mr. Hun Sen, described his current visit to New Delhi and talks with Indian leaders as very important. He said both sides have agreed to expand trade and have discussed the possibility of setting up of joint ventures. Mr. Hun Sen commended India's role in the research for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian issue. He said he will request the next session of the Paris conference to associate India with the United Nations congressional administration [as heard] for Cambodia. Later, Mr. Hun Sen called on the president, Mr. R. Venkataraman.

Foreign Ministers Confer

BK0810170190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] India will provide all possible humanitarian assistance to Cambodia to help in the reconstruction of the country which has seen devastation of prolonged warfare. This assurance was given by the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, to the Cambodian foreign minister, Mr. Hor Nam Hong, during the official-level talks in New Delhi today. The Cambodian delegation sought India's economic assistance by way of grant, interest-free loan, and credit on concessional rates.

On the political front, the Cambodian side desired that India should be associated with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia which is to be entrusted with the job of establishing peace and reconciliation in that country. Mr. Gujral assured him that he will put across the Cambodian point of view to the foreign ministers of the countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Spokesman Criticizes Pakistani Expulsion of Envoys

BK0910135290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] India has strongly criticized the expulsion of four officials of the Indian consulate general in Karachi and has rejected the charges against them as concocted and baseless. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that according to the Pakistani Government, the four officials were allegedly indulging in activities prejudicial to the interests of Pakistan and not in conformity of their official status. The spokesman pointed out that the charges are vague and unsubstantiated. Obviously, this has been done by way of retaliation to the expulsion of four Pakistani officials from India during the period March to August this year on account of their proven espionage activities.

PRC Agricultural Delegation Meets Minister

BK0710133590 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] The minister of state for agriculture and cooperation, Mr. Nitish Kumar, has called for strengthening the bilateral cooperation in agriculture between India and China. Mr. Nitish Kumar had discussions with Mr. Wang Lianzheng, the Chinese vice minister for agriculture, in New Delhi today. Mr. Wang Lianzheng is in India as a leader of a high-level Chinese delegation. During their week-long stay, the delegation members will visit various research institutes in the country.

'Complete Ban' on Trade With Iraq, Kuwait Imposed

BK1010105390 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Government has imposed a complete ban on trade with Iraq and Kuwait. According to a notification of the Commerce Ministry issued in New Delhi today, request for supplies of medical and foodstuff will, however, be considered on humanitarian grounds.

V.P. Singh Presents Anti-Infiltration Measures

BK0510171290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The prime minister today spelled out a new package of measures for the economic development of Punjab and a scheme for providing employment to the jobless youths in the state. The three border districts of the state are to be made free of the unemployment problem. Mr. V.P. Singh also announced the government's intention to set up a state advisory council to discuss important political and development issues and to make necessary recommendations. The prime minister was intervening in the discussion in the Lok Sabha on a statutory resolution to extend president's rule in Punjab for another six months from the 11th of November. [passage omitted]

The prime minister said the security forces are functioning under very difficult circumstances in Punjab. Nothing should be done to demoralize them. Mr. V.P. Singh, however, assured the members that any excesses committed by the security forces will be promptly inquired into and action taken. He said there is need for constant vigil as Pakistan continues to abet terrorism from across the border. He announced government's decision to take up fencing along another 236-km stretch of the border in the state. Floodlighting facilities will also be provided over an additional length of 207 km along the border. The prime minister reaffirmed that action will be taken against those found guilty of the 1984 riots [after the assassination of Indira Gandhi].

The prime minister reiterated the government's commitment to bring in a legislation on right to work. He said the issue will be discussed at the National Development Council meeting on the 10th and 11th and at the National Youth Council later this month.

The minister of state for home, Mr. Subodhakant Sahay, who replied to the discussion on the statutory resolution in the Rajya Sabha, said elections will be held to the Punjab assembly at the earliest after taking into confidence all parties.

Members in both houses urged the government to reorganize the police setup and to take effective measures along the border to check smuggling and infiltration of terrorists. An Akali Dal-Mann member expressing full confidence in the leadership of the prime minister said the people of Punjab are for unity and integrity of the country. The Congress-I members criticized the government for what they called lack of clear policy on Punjab.

Party Urges Amicable Solution to Shrine Dispute

BK0610165790 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] has called upon the prime minister, Mr. V.P. Singh, to initiate urgent steps to find an amicable solution to the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid [shrine claimed by both Hindus and Muslims] issue and also restrain the Uttar Pradesh [U.P.] chief minister from what it called inciting communal trouble. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, the party general secretary, Mr. Krishna Lal Sharma, criticized the U.P. chief minister for his reported statement that he will not allow the Rath Yatra [journey by chariot to the disputed shrine] of the BJP president, Mr. Advani, to enter the state. He hoped that the prime minister will hammer out some amicable solution to the issue.

Meanwhile, a meeting of the representatives of Delhi units of the Janata Dal, Congress-S, CPI [Communist Party of India], CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist], RSP [Revolutionary Socialist Party], and Forward Bloc have in a resolution alleged that the BJP Krath Yatra is stepping up communal tension. Several Muslim leaders, at their meeting in New Delhi, have also urged the government to intervene and stop the Rath Yatra of Mr. Advani, as, they said, it is posing a serious threat to the secular fabric of the country. The meeting was presided over by the Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid [Delhi's grand mosque], Syed Abdullah Bukhari. The Janata Party working president, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, has also demanded in a statement that government should ask Mr. Advani to stop his Rath Yatra which, he said, is threatening national unity.

The BJP president, Mr. L.K. Advani, has rejected the demand for halting his Rath Yatra, saying that it is channelizing public sentiments on the Ram Janmabhoomi issue in a peaceful manner. Talking to newsmen in Nagpur before the departure of his Rath Yatra on its way to Madhya Pradesh today, Mr. Advani said there could be a peaceful solution of the dispute if the Babri Masjid is shifted five km away from its present site in Ayodhya.

Singh on Disputed Shrine

BK0810163990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister has said the government does not want any confrontation over the reservation issue and will persuade all agitated persons through a dialogue. Addressing a massive rally at Gandhi Maidan in Patna this afternoon, Mr. V.P. Singh said everyone should have equal opportunities in nation building and when power is shared, the country is strengthened and not weakened. He expressed the government's determination to give social and economic and political justice to all and called for a nationwide debate on providing 40 percent seats in parliament and state assemblies to the economically weaker sections.

Expressing his profound grief at immolation bids by some youths, the prime minister appealed to them to desist from this recourse. He said the government has initiated several measures for the young persons and the national youth council will be set up in about a month's time. A national youth policy will also be formulated to provide greater chance to the youth in nation development.

The prime minister has warned all those trying to create a divide in the society in the name of religion on the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid [disputed shrine claimed by both Hindus and Muslims] issue. He said government has already made its stand clear that it will abide by the verdict of the court. He urged religious leaders and all others concerned to find an amicable solution to the problem. Mr. V.P. Singh said in case no solution comes through, the status quo as directed by the high court should be maintained. He told accompanying newsmen on board the special aircraft that a dialogue is on with religious leaders and the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] and left parties to find an amicable solution. He appealed to the people that tension over the issue should be reduced and an amicable solution found. The prime minister paid rich tributes to Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain on his death anniversary.

The rally was addressed, among others, by the Janata Dal president, Mr. S.R. Bommai; Bihar Chief Minister Mr. Lalu Prasad Yadav, and several union ministers. They said the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations will not take away anybody's rights. It also does not give benefit to any particular caste or community. They said the question today is not of giving some government jobs to persons belonging to backward classes, but to provide them a share in the administration. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan said special courts will be set up in all the districts in the country to deal with cases of atrocities against scheduled castes [untouchables] and tribes by the 15th of this month. He said so far these courts have been set up in 341 districts.

The AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent, Ratan Salve, who accompanied the prime minister, reports that elaborate security arrangements were made for the rally. Our correspondent adds that people in large numbers lined up both the sides of the road from the airport to the Gandhi Maidan and there was overwhelming response by loud cheers at the rally when the prime minister spoke of social justice for all.

Signature Campaign for Singh Resignation Reported

BK0610104590 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0846 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Yashwant Sinha told newsmen in New Delhi on 5th October that he will demand resignation of prime minister for what he called "failure of National Front government on all fronts." Sinha claimed that 2 more Janta Dal members of parliament are signatories to letter addressed to prime minister. He said letter is being sent to prime minister tonight (5th Oct)

Janata Dal sokesman, Jaipal Reddy, has described signature campaign calling for resignation of prime minister as a meaningless exercise. He was reacting to Janata Dal MP [member of parliament], Yashwant Sinha's claim that 28 more MP's are with him in his demand for resignation of prime minister. Jaipal Reddy pointed out that National Front parliamentary party had reaffirmed faith in leadership of V.P. Singh only last week. Reddy alleged that Sinha has used false signatures to swell up number of MP's on list read out by him. He said signatories to letter could have raised issue during parliament session.

Three union ministers and nine Janta Dal MP's have alleged that action of dissidents is designed to hoodwink people and confuse MP's.

Effort To Oust Singh Denied

BK0610163790 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Two more Janata Dal members of parliament [MP's] have dissociated themselves from the signature campaign for a change in the leadership of the National Front parliamentary party. Two members of the parliamentary party have already expressed that they have not signed any such letter. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, the Janata Dal spokesman, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, released copies of letters written by four MP's to the prime minister, expressing their full confidence in his leadership. He alleged that the MP's who have launched signature campaign are acting in tandem with the Congress-I. The dissident Janata Dal leader, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, has however denied the allegation.

Army Acting in Srinagar Amid Muslim Violence

BK0710140390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Jammu, India, Oct 7 (AFP)—Troops with shoot-on-sight orders were called out after Moslem militants fought fierce gunbattles with security forces in Srinagar, the state's summer capital, Sunday, police said. An indefinite curfew was imposed in several areas of the

Walled City of Srinagar after the incidents, which left at least four dead and 25 injured, police and residents said.

Some 150 houses and shops were also burned down in fires blamed on militants by state government officials. Residents reached by telephone from here, the Jammu and Kashmir state winter capital, said the militants fought paramilitary security troopers with automatic rifles, light machineguns and hand grenades.

Hundreds of residents fled their homes in panic after the clashes broke out early Sunday, they said. Police said the army had been ordered to shoot on sight anyone resorting to violence and that an indefinite curfew had been imposed on the affected areas.

The fresh violence erupted a day after Srinagar and the rest of the Kashmir Valley were crippled by a rebel-sponsored general strike to protest alleged excesses by Indian security forces. The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said Kashmir's deputy inspector general of police, Azhar Alam, had a narrow escape when snipers opened fire on his car in Srinagar's Idgah District, wounding two of his bodyguards.

A deputy commandant of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and a fireman were also shot and wounded in separate attacks. The rest of Srinagar reported normal business after Saturday's strike closed shops, business establishments and restaurants in the Moslem-majority city and 26 other towns.

PTI quoted police as saying that suspected separatists shot dead a Moslem civilian, believed to have been marked down as a police informer, in state's border region of Kupwara late Saturday. Nearly 1,700 people have died this year in violence linked to the separatist campaign in Kashmir, India's only Moslem-majority state. India and Pakistan, which controls the northern third of the state, have fought two of their three wars since independence in 1947 over Kashmir.

Quota Protests Continue With Suicides, Strike

BK0910162690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] In Punjab, indefinite curfew was clamped in Pathankot and Tanda towns after incidents of violence by anti-Mandal agitators following suicide by college students, allegedly in protest against the report. A youth who sustained 70 percent burn injuries in a self-immolation bid in Rajpura town this morning later died in the hospital. A girl with about 80 percent burn was admitted in Ludhiana hospital.

In Chandigarh, a young girl has been admitted in hospital with 90 percent burn. In Himachal Pradesh, a youth committed suicide by consuming poison in Palampur District protesting against the Mandal Commission report. A bundh [strike] was observed in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh today in protest against the implementation of the Mandal Commission report.

Karnataka Chief Minister Declines To Resign

BK0810070690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The Karnataka chief minister, Mr. Virendra Patil, has declined to step down. He told newsmen at his residence yesterday that he has no desire to resign and so he continues to be the chief minister of the state.

Mr. Patil was reacting to the announcement by the All-India Congress-I president, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in Bangalore yesterday afternoon that the Karnataka chief minister is stepping down because of ill health. Mr. Gandhi announced that a meeting of the state legislature party will be held in Bangalore on Wednesday to elect a new leader. Mr. Patil said that during his discussions with Mr. Gandhi the question of change in the Congress-I legislature party leader did not figure at all. He, however, said that the state Congress-I legislature party has the prerogative to elect a new leader.

The Karnataka cabinet met in Bangalore last night informally and discussed the latest political developments.

The Janata Dal president, Mr. S.R. Bommai, has criticized the announcement by the Congress-I president, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, about the election of a new Congress-I legislature party leader in Karnataka in place of Mr. Virendra Patil.

Meanwhile, the law and order situation, by and large, remained peaceful in the state yesteday.

Three Karnataka Ministers Quit

BK0810143190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] In Karnataka, two cabinet ministers and one minister of state have resigned. They are the agriculture minister, Mr. S. Bangarappa; the revenue minister, Mr. K.H. Patil; and the minister of state for transport, Mr. K.J. George. Our Bangalore correspondent Krishnamurthy understands that some more ministers are likely to resign later today. Announcing his resignation at a news conference in Bangalore today, Mr. K.H. Patil, described the refusal of the chief minister, Mr. Virendra Patil, to resign as unfortunate.

Meanwhile, the AICC-I [All India Congress-I Committee] observers, Mr. G.K. Moopanar and Mr. Mahavir Prasad, have begun consultations with party legislators and workers on the choice of a new leader. The Pradesh [state] Congress-I president, Mr. Oscar Fernandes, said in Bangalore that Mr. Patil's refusal to step down does not amount to defiance and maintained that there is no crisis in the party.

'People's War Group' Calls Strike in Andhra Pradesh

BK1010110290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] In Andhra Pradesh, shops and establishments have been closed almost in all the districts today following a 24-hour bundh [strike]. The bundh call was given by the People's War Group in protest against the Supreme Court's stay on the implementation of the Mandal Commission's report [reserving jobs for backward classes]. Several trains were either cancelled or diverted in view of bundh. No untoward incident has been reported.

New Party Registers With Election Commission

BK0910132290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] A new political party, Mukt Bharat [Free India], has been launched. Its working president, Mr. Surinder Mohan Nayyar, said in New Delhi today that the party has been registered with the Election Commission.

Army Develops Sophisticated Communication System

BK0710122490 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] An efficient communication system plays a vital role for any army in modern warfare. To fulfill the need for a reliable communication, the Indian Army has developed a sophisticated system and christened it as Plan AREN, which is short for Army Radio Engineering Network. A demonstration was held at Delhi Cantonment today to highlight what this network is capable of.

In Plan AREN system, a grid or network of communication centers connected through trunk radio linkages known as highways is established in the area in which the field units are operating. The formation headquarters operating anywhere in the area hook on to the nearest communication center through a communication element known as an entity. Once hooked onto the grid, they are provided access to all other formation units in the grid. Our correspondent Gita Mishra reports that the system is dynamic in nature and offers multimedia, multimode and multiaxial approach. Plan AREN dispenses with time-consuming and long-drawn-out processes used in older communication system. Moreover, all communications are cryptographically secured, efficient, quick to establish and capable of handling a large volume of traffic.

Iran

French Paper Interviews Hashemi-Rafsanjani

PM0910093090 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 90 pp 1, 4

[Report on interview with President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Hashemi-Rafsanjani by Jean-Pierre Peroncel-Hugoz in Tehran on 6 October]

[Text] Hojjat-ol Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic, has set up his offices and residence in the two great buildings in the center of Tehran where the Pahlavis lived at the beginning of the last shah's reign. Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i, Iran's supreme leader, also works and lives nearby. The power that in the last decades of the empire and then during the Khomeyni era resided in the capital's distant residential district has now returned to the heart of one of the city's old quarters, crossed by Pasteur Avenue, which has retained its name but which is now closed to the public.

The revolutionary guards who stand at the entry points to the area are relaxed enough to ask foreign visitors—rare, it is true (this is the first interview that Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani has granted to a foreign newspaper since his election in July 1988)—whether they can come and visit him when they are on vacation in France... But there are the demands of security, and they order us to leave our pen and watch at the entrance to the presidential palace...

Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in a white turban and black cloak, was sitting in a huge, almost empty office, in which the most noticeable thing was a school globe.

After invoking in Arabic "the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate," like every good Muslim starting something new, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani switched to Persian to dispel, first, the international rumor that Iran is helping Baghdad to skirt the embargo somewhat. "If, like us, every country applies without fail the embargo (Footnote 1: The Persian word, "tahrimat," which the president used, means both "blockade" and "embargo"—LE MONDE editor's note) decreed by the United Nations, Iraq will be forced to give in and to withdraw from Kuwait.

"Kuwait did sin by helping Baghdad in its unjust war against us. But that is no reason to allow it now to be the victim of another sinner."

He went on: "The foreign military forces stationed in the Persian Gulf are there only because of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and must leave as soon as Kuwait has been evacuated, otherwise the Iranian public, already offended by their presence, would naturally demand measures on our part to force them to leave."

This point has not yet come, and for the present, albeit without admitting it too much, the Iranian leaders and people accept the presence of Western expeditionary forces near their coast, whether they like it or not.

Iranian-Syrian Contingent?

[Peroncel-Hugoz] If President Saddam Husayn does not give in, will you go as far as to adopt the military option and, for instance, send Iranian troops to the Arabian Peninsula with the Syrian contingent, as President al-Asad is said to have asked you during his visit here at the end of September?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Mr. al-Asad did not make any such request to us; had he done so, the Islamic Republic would have refused. Surveilling the thousands of kilometers of borders that we share with the (Iraqi) aggressor is enough trouble. In any case, you surely cannot imagine our soldiers in the same trenches as the Americans—in Saudi Arabia, no less, a country that gave massive help to Baghdad during the terrible eight-year conflict that Saddam imposed on us!

Asked whether a solution that left Iraq with most of its military capability would be satisfactory to Tehran, our interviewee retorted even more energetically, though still smiling: "Let Iraq keep what it has, including its Armed Forces, as long as it leaves Kuwait and does not attack us either again! But we have warned the Kuwaitis: If, to achieve a settlement, you agree to give the Iraqis the island of Bubiyan (Footnote 2: a Kuwaiti archipelago of sandy or swampy lands, whose possession by Iraq would double the 25 km-wide "window" onto the Persian Gulf that the country already has) we would absolutely not agree, and the same would apply to a more limited border adjustment.

"If Kuwait were nevertheless to cede Bubiyan to Saddam we would do what we can to prevent it," Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed, though declining to give any more details.

"Iran's Strength"

With regard to the French military presence in the region, the president expressed his regret "that unfortunately it is not motivated by love of justice." He was amused to be asked whether he was not rather annoyed that President Mitterrand ultimately did not send him an envoy during the summer—as he did to other capitals—to explain Paris' position: "Iran's strength does not need France's recognition in order to be taken into consideration..."

Another cause of irritation that Hashemi-Rafsanjani does greatly share with his fellow countrymen is the French president's recent use of the expression "Arab-Persian Gulf" instead of "Persian Gulf": "Even the Americans say 'Persian Gulf.' It is a world scandal that the head of a country of ancient culture such as France, and such a cultured man as Mr. Mitterrand, can behave like that, ignoring all historical realities."

On the whole, although Franco-Iranian economic relations have enjoyed a spectacular recovery since the end of 1988 (12 billion francs' worth of orders from French companies, Fr 7 billion worth of which are in the form of electrical equipment from Alsthom; Iran has become France's second largest oil supplier, after Saudi Arabia and ahead of Iraq) and French Industry Minister Roger Faroux is expected in Tehran this week, the president was very reserved on the subject of France.

"Our relations in any sphere will not be able to become friendly, deep, and strong again so long as the financial dispute has not been settled. Despite Paris' repeated promises, nothing has yet been settled. The French companies that worked here before our revolution (Footnote 3: Some of these firms, such as Alsthom, have already returned to Iran) are overbilling and thus blocking everything. We are naturally prepared to respect the provisions of former contracts, but those contracts alone."

Wishing to believe that an improvement is imminent, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: "Despite our bitterness over the past, and not forgetting either the colossal military aid that the French gave the Iraqis until recently, we have reopened the door to cooperation."

According to economic circles in Tehran, a prominent place among the projects in which France could be extensively involved belongs to participation in exploiting Iran's fabulous gas reserves (the second biggest known reserves in the world, after those of the Soviet Union): "Iran is actually in the process of examining various options for exporting this gas, via tankers or pipelines. French technology is welcome."

As for the French Tehran subway project, which dates from the imperial era, "we have begun to implement it ourselves; but French tenders for the rolling stock or electrical equipment will also be welcome."

The president's clicking of the green beads of his tasbih—the Muslim rosary—slowed slightly when the topic of Franco-Iranian cultural relations came up, "for the Islamic revolution was and remains above all a cultural revolution." He was "not up" on the administrative and financial harassment currently meted out to the French Archeology Institute (which has furthermore been dormant for several years) in connection with the change of location in Tehran demanded by the Iranian authorities (its current location is within the presidential compound).

Similarly, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani did not know of—and disapproved of—the refusal of the Iranian Consulate in Paris this year to allow just four students of Oriental languages to come here to study Persian. The students will ultimately perhaps be forced to go to Soviet Tajikistan, another Persian-speaking country. "There should be no limit on visas of this kind," the head of state declared, though, in his view, "France is hardly helping us in allowing a financial dispute that is hampering the development of the cultural sector to drag on"—though nevertheless France has just granted visas to 150 of the 250 Iranians wishing to study in our universities.

"U.S. Hostility"

[Peroncel-Hugoz] Most Iranians continue to face an increasingly intolerable gap between their income and prices. In the long term does this discontent not risk rebounding against the regime?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Our people know what sacrifice is. They proved that during the eight years of the terrible Iraqi aggression, which was encouraged by France, which thus shares some of the responsibility for our present economic difficulties. But we have embarked upon two

five-year plans and, by the time they are completed, the situation, which is in any case not intolerable, will certainly have improved. But our people also want us not to call for foreign aid. We do not want to be dependent on anyone!

[Peroncel-Hugoz] Above all, not the United States?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] We have no relations, nor plan for relations, with that country, which remains very unfavorably viewed by Iranian public opinion. As of now, our assets are still frozen by the Americans, not to mention the goods which we have paid for, especially military goods, but which they never delivered to us and over which they are impudent enough to demand that we pay storage charges. Moreover, they have never returned to us the military components which we had given them for repair. It will take time for the Iranian people to forget U.S. hostility toward them.

[Peroncel-Hugoz] Can the Islamic Republic forget its grievances against those of its political prisoners who no longer seem to be a danger to its stability: the communists of the former Tudeh Party or the moderate liberals close to the former head of the Islamic government, Mr. Mehdi Bazargan?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] (Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani stopped moving his rosary altogether and his cheerful manner disappeared entirely.) The jailed communists are armed criminals or spies. As for the liberals, Iranian security found documents on some them which proved their links with the United States. Our policy is to arrest dangerous people and not those who think differently from the government. [Hashemi-Rafsanjani ends]

At the name of Salman Rushdie, which we mentioned at the end of the interview, the smile returned to the president's face, along with a degree of malice in his eyes. It is, as is well known, canonically impossible to withdraw Khomeyni's fatwa (legal opinion) decreeing that the author of *The Satanic Verses* deserves death. Would it now be possible at least to take into consideration the check sent by the Indian-British writer for the Iranian victims of the June earthquake in the Caspian Sea area?

The answer burst from his lips: Sir, like everyone, I read a report in the newspaper about the sending of this sum. But we have never received even a toman (Footnote 4: former name of the Iranian currency, still used in everyday life) of it.

Foreign Ministry Condemns Jerusalem Deaths

LD0910115590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued this statement: The horrific crime of the occupying Qods regime in martyring dozens of Jerusalem's Muslims, including clergymen of the al-Aqsa Mosque, and injuring hundreds of other innocent Muslims, is strongly condemned.

The statement continues: This wicked impudence on the part of the Zionist regime clearly exploits recent developments in the region; this is taking place under the shadow of the occupation and presence of foreign troops in the region and in the holy Islamic territories.

The Foreign Ministry also declared: The influence of the resistant spirit of the revolution penetrated the bloodied and steadfast body of Palestine and stands at the head of issues belonging to the world of Islam. No other issue will eclipse it.

While inviting all the world's Muslims to unite to defend the rights of the Muslim and righteous people of Palestine and liberate all the occupied territories, the statement called on all governments and international assemblies, notably the Security Council, to react seriously to this atrocious crime by the Zionist regime and thus force that regime to end its killings of Muslims and its unprecedented acts of genocide in occupied Palestine. The UN Security Council, by carrying out its legal duty in the face of these kinds of savage transgressions and blatant violations of international laws and regulations, should show that it displays sensitivities toward the violation of the principles of the UN Charter not only when the intersts of the great powers are threatened, but that it also acts upon its duties in the face of the violation of the rights of victimized nations.

Ahmad Khomeyni Notes Allegiance to Khamene'i

LD0910124390 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] On the occasion of International Post Day, officials and personnel from the Ministry of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone accompanied by engineer Gharazi, of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone, were received by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni at Hoseynieh Jamaran this morning. At the meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni stressed the need for the expansion of postal services and expressed gratitude for the services of postal workers. He noted that His Eminence the Imam always spoke well of communications workers and that he appreciated their efforts.

Elsewhere in his remarks, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni referred to two factors that preserve the Islamic identity of the Islamic Republic system. He added: To preserve the identity of the Islamic revolution our people gave their possessions and their lives so that the vitality of pure Muhammedan Islam would not be lost. We must therefore not forget the two factors preserving the Islamic Republic: that is, the worthy choice of the Assembly of Experts after the demise of His Eminence the Imam; and the widespread expressions of allegiance by our selfless people to the leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i—because those two factors led to the strengthening and continuation of the fundamental aims and slogans of the revolution after the demise of His Eminence the Imam. [passage omitted]

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Molsemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni then spoke of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and asked for an increased presence by the people on the stage and for the protection of the revolution's ideals and aims. He added: We must not let economic problems cause us to deviate from the ideals and slogans of the revolution.

Daily's Portrayal of President's Views Criticized

NC0810193090 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 29 Sep 90 p 9

[Unattributed political commentary: "On the Sidelines of the Statement by the President's Public Relations Office"]

[Text] Last week a statement was issued by the president's public relations department on how to disseminate the president's views. Here is an excerpt from the statement:

"It has been observed lately that foreign media are trying to present some domestic Iranian newspapers as the mouthpiece for the specific views of the esteemed president; or in reporting a news item, they attribute it to circles close to the president. The president's public relations office denies such attributions and announced that all domestic newspapers are alike in regard to reporting the president's views."

The president's public relations office is reacting to the view of the foreign press regarding the TEHRAN TIMES and the unacceptable practice of this English morning daily of Tehran as regards its approach to issues pertaining to ties with the West. The foreign publications try to ascribe the views of the TIMES—which disseminates the views of some pro-Western elements—to the president and base their analyses and commentaries on the articles it publishes.

It may be mentioned here that the newspaper itself is not blameless in this regard. Not only has it never denied such allegations, but it has also confirmed them on many occasions in various ways. The mass media of the powers of arrogance attempt to portray the image of our president according to their own wishes by authenticating their reports on the basis of viewing the above newspaper's views as being close to the president. In addition, they encourage this newspaper to continue this policy.

The newspaper does not seem to have contented itself with projecting the views of the above pro-Western elements. It even attempted to attribute the appointment of the same persons to the president as if to say that they enjoy the confidence of the president. In other words, it may be said that these elements in fact tried to depict themselves as reliable by resorting to these tactics. It was for this reason that the president's public relations office was forced to break its silence and issue the above statement.

Of course, this should not discount the positive work and efforts of the staff of the TEHRAN TIMES, but is aimed at bringing to their attention the need to correct their past erroneous policies.

In any case, the denial by the president's public relations office not only places the analyses of the foreign press in question regarding what they projected as the views of the president, but it also brings home the fact that the performance of the domestic media should be such that it should prevent the creation of such doubts, or at least should not breed them. Otherwise, it is possible that such a policy may result in unforeseeable concomitant dangers.

Assembly of Experts Election Results Reported

Kerman, Other Constituencies

LD0910151190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Following an earlier report on the Assembly of Experts election results for five constituencies, on the basis of figures received by 1300 at State Election Headquarters, the following election results have been announced:

In Kerman Province, out of the 400,317 ballots counted, Mr. Mohammad 'Ali Movahhedi-Kermani received 328,571 votes; Mr. Mohammad Javad Hojjati-Kermani received 316,695; and Mr. Mohiyeddin Fazel-Harandi received 266,366 votes. All three were elected. In Hormozgan Province, out of a total 163,131 ballots cast, Mr. Mirza Mohammad Anvari was elected with 157,593.

In Fars Province, out of a total of 789,143 ballots cast, the following were elected: Mr. Mohammad Sadeq Ha'eri, known as Mohiyeddin Ha'eri-Shirazi, who received 636,510 votes; Asadollah Imani, who received 526,560 votes; Seyyed Mohammad Hoseyn Hoseyni, known as Arsanjani, received 514,373; 'Ali Sheykh Movahed received 474,793; and Seyyed Mohammad Faqih received 472,377 votes.

In Zanjan Province, out of a total of 444,009 ballots cast the following were elected by simple majority: Mr. Hadi Barikbin, who received 272,953 votes; Mr. Seyyed Esma'il Musavi, known as Mir-Aqa, received 265,463; and Seyyed Hasan Musavipur, known as Haji Aqa Shali, received 201,496.

In Ilam Province, out of a total of 169,145 ballots cast, Mr. Qorban 'Ali Dorri-Najafabadi received 91,544 votes and was elected by simple majority. In West Azerbaijan Province, out of a total of 522,487 ballots cast, the following were elected: Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Qoreyshi received 395,128; Mohammad Sadeq Najmi Sadeq, known as Najmi, received 263,576 votes, and 'Ali Ahmadi Pursakhlu'i known as Ahmadi-Mianehji received 206,997.

In addition, in the second stage of the by-elections of the third term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Kordkuy constituency of Bandar-e Torkman, of a total of 55,351 ballots cast, Mr. Yusef Basanjideh was elected by simple majority, receiving 28,176 votes.

Further Returns

NC1010070690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The State Election Headquarters has posted the final results of the elections for the second round of the Assembly of Experts in Khuzestan and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Provinces as of 0700 today:

In Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Province, out of 104,691 ballots cast, Mr. Seyyed Karamatollah Malek-Hoseyni received 94,183 votes and was elected.

In Khuzestan Province, out of 586,591 ballots cast, Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Musavi-Jazayeri received 412,396 votes; Mr. Ahmad Jannati received 342,153 votes; Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Shafi'i received 320,373 votes; Mr. Mohsen Mohammadi-'Eraqi, alias Araki, received 287,834 votes; Mr. Taqi Mesbah-Yazdi received 264,930 votes; and Mr. Mohammad Hoseyn Mojtahedi, alias Aqa Bozorg, received 261,032 votes. From among them Mr. Seyyed Mohammad 'Ali Musavi-Jazayeri, Mr. Ahmad Jannati, Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Shafi'i, Mr. Hoseyn Mohammadi-'Eraqi, and Mr. Taqi Mesbah-Yazdi received a relative majority of votes and were elected.

Meanwhile, ballot counting continues in the Tehran constituency; compatriots will be informed of the results immediately after the ballots are counted and the results sent to Election Headquarters.

Nepal

Draft Constitution Viewed as Aimed Against India

BK0810124090 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 20 Sep 90 p 14

[Text] Kathmandu, Sept 19—There is a King Lear size dilemma, afflicting the Nepalese political scenario today. After many doubts and suspicions, the draft constitution has finally come to be. Some of the provisions of the draft constitution, foreign policy experts, legal experts and politicians at large observe, leaves a big question mark.

The United States of America has a grand strategy to prop up states in the Indian periphery to take a line more in tune with American global strategy. The recent events in Pakistan and the debacle of Indian policy in Sri Lanka, observers point out, were engineered by the Americans.

Americans are very active in the region with the full support and cooperation from Canadian, Australian and other Western missions close to them.

Sources have disclosed that the Americans were very active in advancing their views as to the nature and content of the framing of the draft constituion recently submitted to the King. There were also American efforts to patronise the extreme Left besides the pro-Chinese communists and the party generally known as Male-Marxist Leninist. It is common knowledge in Kathmandu that the fire-brand Leftist leader, Mr Nirmal Lama, often gets inspiration and sustenance from Nirmal Niwas in Maharajganj.

Now with the draft constitution virtually in the market, they are actively mobilising support for the passage of the draft constitution, as it was presented to the King. The Male and Masale—the extreme left group in the kingdom—took out largely attended demonstrations in Kathmandu to press for promulgation of the draft constitution as it was presented to the King.

There are some provisions in the Constitution which, the independent observers feel, are so impractical that unless it is specifically meant for India, they have no justification to be the part of the Constitution. For instance Article 128, which specifies that all treaties, agreements or understandings, entered into with a foreign government has to be ratified by a two-thirds majority Parliament. The uncertain political climate, and in the absence of any pattern of voting in party line, it is very difficult to predict the party position after the proposed general elections. The two political parties who apparently are in the forefront, are Nepali Congress and the Male. Even then it will be immature to predict that between them they will be able to bag 75 percent of the seats in the election. And the political antagonism that exists between the two may render any cooperation between them difficult even if they manage to get 75 percent of the seats between themselves.

Article 128 relates to agreements concerning peace and friendship, defence and strategic alliance, boundaries of Nepal, and utilisation of natural resources including water, for which there is an ongoing dialogue between India and Nepal, since more than two decades. This should obviously indicate that the article in question is designed to deny or hamper any agreement with India for the utilisation of the natural resources for which India also appears so keen.

The other article in question, namely 123, stipulates that for the change of the institution of monarchy 75 percent members of Parliament will have to vote in favour of the resolution which is then sent to referendum if it receives the approval of the King, which is obviously an impracticability. Where as the multiparty system, fundamental rights and other basic features of the Constitution can be referred to referendum if approved by 75 percent of the members of the Parliament. The obvious dichotomy is so obvious and needs no comment. What is vital to the people can just be manipulated through referendum whereas the kingship will require the approval of the King.

The royal palace it appears is keen to ensure the continuation of power and privileges of Prince Gyanendra who carries considerable influence in the royal family and is in the good book of the Americans. He is generally considered not very friendly towards India. To ensure his privileges

some formula are being worked out among the political parties, Royal palace and the American Embassy.

The Kathmandu rumour mills suggest that Article 128 was incorporated in the Constitution at the last moment at the behest of the Prime Minister, Mr Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, and the Nepali Congress general secretary, Girija Prasad Koirala. It is generally seen as the result of hidden hand of American diplomacy.

The King's surprise move to ascertain the views of the political parties not represented in the constitution recommendation commission is read in this light. As the Congress diplomatically does not want to speak anything on the subject it might have been a guise to prompt the other political parties to challenge this article as impracticable.

Pakistan

Officials, Press Comment on U.S. Halt in Aid

Prime Minister Speaks

BK0910164690 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Gulam Mustafa Jatoi, has called upon the people to rise above regional, communal, and ethnic differences and elect a leadership with a national outlook and make the country an Islamic welfare state. He was speaking at the inauguration ceremony on the Qaidabad railway overhead bridge in Karachi today. He said honest, dedicated, and God-fearing candidates should be voted to power to help forge national unity.

Referring to the overhead bridge completed at a cost of 40 million rupees, he said it depicted the interest which his government has taken in the development of Karachi.

Later, talking to newsmen, the prime minister expressed the confidence that the American president would certify about Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program and the U.S. military aid would finally be restored. He said that similar situation had developed in the past and it was not for the first time that military aid to Pakistan has been suspended.

The prime minister expressed concern over the present situation on Pakistan's border in view of the presence of Indian troops. He said that Pakistan would not be cowed down by threats and expressed the hope that India would realize the gravity of the situation.

Bhutto Held Responsible

BK0910141590 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 9 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] Faisalabad, Oct 8, Federal Interior Minister Mian Zahid Sarfraz has said that the decision by the United States to suspend military aid to Pakistan was linked with several speeches of Benazir Bhutto on different occasions that economic aid from United States and other sources would stop because of her not being up there to ask and receive it.

Addressing a public meeting in his constituency on Monday he said the speeches of Benazir Bhutto were, after being ousted from office, presumably an attempt to frighten the people of Pakistan and to activate her foreign friends for pressurising US administration to stop aid to Pakistan.

He said soon afterwards Press started coming up with stories about stopping of US aid to Pakistan, Congressman Stephen J Solarz and Indo-Zionist lobby in the United States have been at pains ever since to create doubts about solemn declarations by Pakistan that Pakistan's atomic programme was totally for peaceful purposes.

Actually Mr. Solarz, he added, tried his best to establish a linkage between prevailing political conditions in Pakistan and the certificate to be signed by President Bush before release of economic and military aid package duly signed and sealed long ago between US and Pakistan. Perhaps it was done at the behest of Benazir Bhutto. She alone will be the beneficiary of the game being played by current Indo-Zionist lobby headed by Mr. Solarz in the elections.

However, she is sadly mistaken if she thinks her friend Mr. Solarz can sway either the American Administration or the people of Pakistan into her favour by adopting the mischievous propaganda that democracy in Pakistan is any way in danger. In fact, it is taking roots in the implementation of the resolve of the nation to establish an Islamic way of life free from all kinds of corruption, nepotism and worship of money. APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN]

Editorial Sees 'Blackmailing'

BK0710134090 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Oct 90 p 4

[Editorial: "The Deadly Embrace"]

[Text] The U.S. has done it again. It could not have chosen a more opportune moment than the present phase of Pakistan's compounded economic difficulties, political uncertainty and looming threat to national security, to twist Islamabad's arm. The price, again, has been left in no doubt Pakistan's signing on the dotted line to unilaterally renounce the nuclear option of defensive deterrence at a time when the country's traditional adversary in India, with a demonstrated nuclear capability, is breathing down our necks with a menacing concentration of men and armour on the border which is being beefed up at a hectic pace. The alternative: Washington would withhold all arms supplies to Pakistan. There could not have been a more blatant, audacious and contemptuous attempt at blackmailing a country's most vital national interests and priorities than what our supposed ally has played on us. Apart from Pakistan's increasingly precarious security environment, which has been outlined only days ago by the Chief of Army Staff,

Washington could expect the crunch on Islamabad to bite all the more in view of the severe economic shock received by this country from consequences emanating from America's own Gulf adventure. Rather a neat package of strategy, especially when viewed against the backdrop of our willingness to play the second fiddle in Washington's orchestration in the Gulf by sending a contingent of Pakistani troops to Saudi Arabia.

Washington has in the process, also substantiated its larger recipe for pre-emptive control over the movements of Islamic resurgence now sweeping across the Muslim Third World. Pakistan could send over its entire armed forces to defend U.S. imperial interests in the Middle East, while an India armed to the teeth—with or even without the nuclear clout—could take care not only of the nascent Islamic fervour of the people in Pakistan but also the volcanic epicentre of Islamic 'fundamentalism' in occupied Kashmir! The U.S. forces could, of course, in that event all return home to their anxiously waiting families, while brother Muslim kills brother or gets killed in a somewhat delayed continuation of the fratricidal Iran-Iraq war.

Pakistan just cannot afford to keep its head dug deep in the sand of complacency any longer. If we are to survive as a sovereign nation in the vortex of selective annihilation being so skilfully manipulated in the Muslim world today by the United States of America, we have no choice but to extricate ourselves from the deadly embrace before the knife would have done its job in the back. We still have the time to stand back and reach out to friends who do not ask for the price of our lives and liberty in return for their kindness. A momentous choice has befallen Pakistan's Establishment today. The people at large are perfectly clear about their friends and foes. They are prepared to pay the price of adversity for the time being so as to ensure a truly independent and sovereign tomorrow. We don't even have far to seek.

Given the conviction of standing up to both global and regional imperial powers, we can depend on building up a potent and formidable national infrastructure in association with our immediate neighbours in Iran and China. Nor is there any reason to believe that a meaningful interaction of economic complementarity cannot be advanced with the Soviet Union as well. The possibilities on an extended regional plane are diverse and limitless. Despite America's best efforts, it has failed to co-opt many of the regional Muslim States to its military mission in the Gulf. Nor have its contending powers in Japan and a reinvigorated Germany agreed to commit combat troops to the Gulf theatre. There is no reason why Pakistan cannot seize the opportunity of the moment to defy the strangulating hold of the tottering giant on the verge of shouting his last hurrah.

Hearing on Case Against Bhutto Adjourned

BK0910162290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] In Lahore today, the special tribunal which is hearing the two presidential references against former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto Sahiba has adjourned the proceedings to 16 October to enable the respondent to submit a written response. The former prime minister was present in the special tribunal headed by Justice Rashid Aziz Khan. Earlier, at the beginning of the hearing, the copies of references and related documents were provided to Aitzaz Ahsan, the respondent's lawyer.

Contempt of Court Citations

BK0610164590 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] A full bench of the Lahore High Court issued contempt of court citations to 11 persons, including Pakistan People's Party [PPP] leaders. They have been charged with inciting hooliganism among those who damaged court property and hampered its proceedings on 2 October, when Benazir Bhutto was about to report to the special tribunal. The court ruled that, based on various press reports and information, it has reason to belive that Mr. Malik Imtiaz Khalid, Mr. Azizur Rahman Chand, Mr. Chaudhary Mohammad Asalm Gill, Mr. Malik Shahid Nabi, Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan, Mr. Khwaja Ahmad Tariq Rahim, Mr. Arif Iqbal Hussain Bhatti, Mr. Jahangir Badr, Ms. Rehana Sarvar, Ms. Talat Yaqooq, and Mr. Malik Mohammad Qasim individually or collectively took part in encouraging, inciting hooliganism, and cooperating with those who entered the high court grounds to hinder the decorum and order of the court. These persons interfered in court proceedings and damaged court property, which is a prima facie case of contempt of court. Therefore, the court has issued show cause notices to them to explain on 14 October why legal action should not be taken against them. The full bench has also issued show cause notice to the District Magistrate of Lahore for the same date to explain whether the local administration took steps to maintain law and order in Lahore High Court and the surroundings, and if such steps were taken, whether they were sufficient to deal with the situation.

The full bench has also directed the district magistrate, Lahore; deputy inspector general police, Lahore; the senior superintendent of police, Lahore; and duty magistrate, Habibullah Goraya, to be present on 14 October in the court and provide all the relevant material at the time of hearing. The court also issued Advocate General, Punjab, to assist the court in this regard.

Yaqub Khan, Shevardnadze Discuss Afghanistan

BK0510170590 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Pakistan and the Soviet Union have agreed to step up efforts to promote a peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem. The issue was discussed at a 90-minute meeting between the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and his Soviet counterpart, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, in New York last night. Later, talking to APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], Sahabzada Yaqub

Khan expressed deep satisfaction saying that consultations between the two countries would be intensified to accomplish an early solution of the problem.

Replying to a question, the foreign minister said the Soviet side expressed satisfaction at the steps taken by Pakistan to sustain a dialogue with India on the question of Jammu and Kashmir and bilateral relations.

Several Ministers Given Additional Portfolios

BK0810043990 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister has allocated additional charge of portfolios of various ministries to different federal ministers. The minister for science and technology, Mir Hazar Khan Bijrani, will also look after the Ministry of Religious and Minority Affairs.

The minister for petroleum and natural resources, retired Lieutenant General Abdul Majid Malik, has been given additional charge of the Ministry of States and the Frontier Region and Kashmir Affairs; and the health minister, Dr. Nur Jehan Panezai, will hold additional charge in the Ministry of Women's Development. The special assistant to the prime minister, Mr. Kamal Akbar, has been given additional charge of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

Deaths in Jerusalem Riots Condemned

BK1010005890 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pakistan has condemned the recent inhuman and brutal acts of violence unleashed by the Israeli troops on the unarmed civilians in Jerusalem, in which 21 Palestinians were killed and more than 300 injured. Pakistan has urged the international community to raise its voice against the Israeli atrocities and to take such steps that will prevent Israel from committing open violation of human rights. The government has also expressed hearty condolences to the bereaved families.

Sri Lanka

BBC Reports LTTE To Launch New Offensive

BK0810051190 London BBC World Service in English 0215 GMT 8 Oct 90

["Newsreel" Program]

[Text] Leaders of the Tamil Tiger rebels [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam—LTTE] in eastern Sri Lanka say they are preparing to launch a new offensive against positions held by government forces. In the last two months, fighting between the two sides in the east has been limited to skirmishes and ambushes, but the tension has been focussed on northern Jaffna penisula. Christopher Morris has just retunred from the eastern Batticaloa District with this report.

[Begin Christopher Morris recording] Additional rebel fighters from the north are said to have moved into the eastern province, now that government troops no longer occupy the Jaffna army fort. Tiger leaders in the east also confirmed reports that the movement's overall second in command, known as Mahattaya, has arrived from the north to conduct operations.

The multiethnic east has always been a key area of conflict and the government's claim that it is fast returning to normality seems grossly overoptimistic. The road leading into Batticaloa town is lined with deserted Tamil villages, burnt out shops, and deleted houses. And tension between Tamils and Muslims is still extremely high after massacres among both communities in the last two months.

If heavy fighting does resume in the east, civilian suffering will inevitably increase. Many people have fled from their homes and there are already more than 100,000 refugees in the Batticaloa District alone. Last week the Tigers forced about 40,000 Tamils to leave government-run refugee camps after the rebels said their security could not be guaranteed. Some of these people had made their way to the town itself. Most schools and churches are overflowing with refugees. Others, though, have simply fled into nearby scrubland jungles and it is feared that the imminent arrival of the monsoon rains will make their position even more perilous. [end recording].

Tamil Rebel Leader Reportedly Flees to East

BK0610110490 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0936 GMT 6 Oct 90

["Oana/Pool item"]

[Text] Colombo, 6 Oct (LANKAPUVATH)—Mahattaya, believed to be the LTTE's [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] second in command has fled to the east, according to terrorist radio messages intercepted by the security forces. Sixteen other Tigers, who had left with him had been killed at Mandur in the Eastern Province, reports said. The Tiger leader in Tampalawatte, Dharmalingam Mohan, was also killed in the confrontation, security sources said.

Tamils Urge Human Rights Groups To Intervene

BK1010075790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Colombo, Oct 10 (AFP)—Sri Lanka's main rebel group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), has urged human rights groups to intervene to end what it calls Colombo's "genocidal actions" against Tamils.

In a statement received here from the group's London office, the LTTE said the worst affected area was eastern Sri Lanka, where it charged the government had given orders "to eradicate the entire Tamil population".

"There is an urgent need for non-governmental agencies with a commitment to human rights to intervene in the situation that has developed in the Eastern Province," the LTTE said.

It added that the agencies should help alleviate the sufferings of thousands of minority Tamils and join in "an international effort to put a stop to the genocidal actions of the Sri Lankan Government."

The guerillas have alleged large scale killings of Tamil refugees in the east, abduction and rape of Tamil women both by the Army and Moslem homeguards— villagers armed and trained by Colombo—and starvation of Tamils there.

It said that Red Cross officials and Tamil government officials have failed to help ease the plight of the Tamils and it appeared that "even their lives are not safe."

A military spokesman here admitted that Moslem homeguards have been responsible for "isolated incidents" in which Tamil civilians died, but categorically denied the LTTE charges of widespread Army killings, looting and rape.

The spokesman said Wednesday that it was the LTTE which has behaved in "a barbaric manner by slaughtering hundreds of policemen and Moslems in the east."

The rebels said that Tamils in the east have been unable to work, boats and nets of Tamil fishermen have been burnt and that traditional Tamil lands were now being cultivated by the Army aided by the Moslem homeguards.

The group said that medical supplies and food were available to some extent in the eastern towns but the villagers were helpless "because people have to look to the Army and because there are no transport facilities."

"The present genocidal campaign is no fortuitous happening," the six-page statement said, adding that it was the culmination of the efforts of successive Sinhalese-dominated governments to change the demography of the area and to populate the traditional Tamil homelands in the Eastern Province with Sinhalese settlers.

The LTTE and rival Tamil groups have accused the government of carrying out a colonisation scheme, settling Sinhalese civilians in the Tamil-majority areas in the east, a charge Colombo has denied.

The Sinhalese are in a minority in the northeast, where one third of Sri Lanka's one million Moslems live, though a majority in Sri Lanka as a whole.

Renewed fighting between government troops and the LTTE broke out on June 11 in the Eastern Province before it spread to the north. The guerrillas have now retreated to jungle camps after the military drove them out of eastern towns.

The eastern districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Amparai have seen some of the worst violence in the current conflict in the island's predominantly Tamil northeast where the Tigers have vowed to set up a separate state.

"Today, in October 1990, from Pottuvil in the Amparai District to Thenamaravadi in the Trincomalee District, the government is driving Tamils from their homes and settling Sinhala people in these areas," the group said.

The Tigers charged that only about ten per cent of those who had left their homes had gone to refugee camps, the others being "afraid of what will happen to them there (in the camps)."

"The remainder are trying to survive in the jungles, on lands bordering the jungle, by the riverside, and under trees. They have no shelter from sun or rain and are leading a precarious existence, day by day," the LTTE said.

Thousands of Tamils in the Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Amparai Districts were "living today on tubers and roots dug from jungle land", it said, adding "they face death by starvation."

"It will soon be the rainy season in the Eastern Province. Those in the jungles and on the river sides will have to look forward to an even greater hardships when the rains come" because of diseases like malaria and cholera.

Colombo has accused the LTTE of ordering thousands of Tamil refugees to leave their camps in Batticaloa and return to their empty villages to enable LTTE cadres to use the civilians as a cover to stage attacks on Sinhalese and Moslem villagers in the area.

A compilation of unofficial and official figures estimates that nearly 4,300 people have been killed in violence in the northeast since June 11.